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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BATTLE FOR BERLIN BEGINS!

Berlin-Danzig Trunk Railway Under Fire

German Capital Within 100 Miles Of Zhukov's Troops

MOSCOW, January 29.

It is learned here that Marshal Zhukov's troops are within a hundred miles of Berlin.

Their push beyond Poznan has been intensified.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent:—

The Berlin-Danzig trunk railway is to-day under fire from Marshal Zhukov's guns in the German border zone north-west of Poznan. Soviet motorised infantry is now moving up to straddle line, the cutting of which will rob the Germans of their last direct link with the Polish-Corridor and Danzig.

Encirclement Of Breslau

Security silence prevailed on the Red Army Oder line battles, but it is believed that the Russians are striking to encircle Breslau while maintaining ceaseless pounding of the outer defences of the city. Stettin, Berlin's outlet to the Baltic, is to-day looming as a distant objective for either Marshal Rokossovsky's or Marshal Zhukov's forces as Soviet heavy guns against the two cities.

At Breslau, the whole of the Omer line—the last major water-barrier before Berlin—is to-day at stake. If Marshal Koniev can smash German resistance at this river Bastion, the way for rapid advance along both the banks of the Oder will be open. In the centre Marshal Zhukov's men in the "Berlin Bulge", are striking through to the German border in new sectors and menacing the Berlin-Danzig railway along a front of more than 60 miles.

Two of General Cherniakovsky's columns are now heading for Koenigsburg from points north-west and south-west of the city.

Berlin Communique On Battle For Koenigsburg

BERLIN, Jan. 29: A German communique to-day said: "Hard defensive fighting continues in Hungary between lake Balaton and the Danube and in the Western part of Budapest. On either side of the Upper Vistula and in the Upper Silesian industrial area, our troops were engaged in heavy fighting with strong Soviet forces which were able to gain further ground.

At Steinau 35 miles north-west of Breslau, the enemy gained ground on the western banks of the Oder in spite of tenacious German resistance. North of Netze and north of Bromberg the Soviet's advanced further to north and north-west.

Marienburg castle was held in face of heavy enemy attacks. On both sides of Koenigsburg, heavy fighting is going on against enemy forces who have broken in. The bridgehead of Memel was evacuated after all military installations and in particular the harbour had been thoroughly destroyed."—Reuter.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN COLMAR SECTOR

S.H.A.E.F., PARIS, Jan. 29.

General Eisenhower's communique to-day said: "Allied forces launched an attack in area north-east of saint Vith against light to moderate resistance. We captured Hepscheid and Heppenbach.

Gains were also made east of Ambleve and to high ground two miles south-east of Saint Vith. South-west of Saint Vith, we cleared the enemy from Gruflange. Further south-east, our units advanced to the vicinity of Bracht after encountering enemy mines and road blocks west of the town.

North-east of Weiswampach we made gains to within one mile of Our River and our patrol reached Kalforn five miles north-east of Clervaux. Munshausen, south-east of Clervaux, is in our hands. In area four miles north-west of Vaianden our units occupied Whalhausen and Weller and reached high ground north-east of Weiler.

In area south-east of Remich we repulsed a small enemy counter-attack in the vicinity of Sinz. North-east of Colmar, our forces reached east, west of Colmar Canal.

On the southern edge of the Colmar sector, we made further limited gains.—Reuter.

PATTON'S TROOPS CAPTURE SINZ

From Reuter's special correspondent with the U. S. Third Army: Monday: Men of General Patton's United States Third Army captured the German town of Sinz 14-1/2 miles south-east of Luxembourg and three towns in the remnants of the Bulge.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR BERLIN

LONDON, JAN. 29.

THE GERMAN OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT GEORGE SCHROEDER TO-NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S FORCES HAVE CROSSED INTO THE BERLIN PROVINCE OF BRANDENBURG.

HE SAID THAT FIGHTING HAS ENTERED THE FRONTIER AREA OF THE PROVINCE WHEN ANNOUNCING THAT THE INHABITANTS OF BERLIN HAVE JUST BEEN WARNED BY THE GERMAN LABOUR FRONT MINISTER, ROBERT LEY, THAT THE CAPITAL OF THE REICH MAY HAVE TO BE YIELDED TO THE RUSSIANS.

SCHROEDER STATED: "BERLINERS WERE TOLD BY DOCTOR LEY, 'WE SHALL FIGHT BEFORE BERLIN, FOR BERLIN AND BEHIND BERLIN.'

THIS STATEMENT WAS BROUGHT HOME TO EVERY INHABITANT OF THE REICH'S CAPITAL EVEN MORE FORCIBLY BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BATTLE HAS ENTERED THE FRONTIER AREA OF BRANDENBURG PROVINCE—THE FATE OF BERLIN IS NOW AT STAKE.

"THERE IS NO REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT JANUARY 30TH WILL LIFT THE VEIL ON SECRET WEHRMACHT COUNTER-MEASURES NOW IN PROGRESS. SECURITY DEMANDS CONTINUED SILENCE. IN GENERAL NO FESTIVITIES WILL TAKE PLACE IN GERMANY IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT GRAVE SITUATION. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT THE FUEHRER DID NOT SPEAK THIS TIME LAST YEAR. TO-MORROW WILL BE A DAY OF WORK AND FIGHT SUCH AS ALL OUR DAYS ARE NOW. THAT THE GERMAN COUNTER-MEASURES ARE NOT MAINLY OF A DEFENSIVE NATURE IS HINTED AT BY ALL GERMAN PAPERS."—REUTER.

JAP-TURKISH BREAK

Tokio To Take Retaliatory Action

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Japanese News Agency today quoted an official Japanese spokesman as saying: "The Japanese Government received information from the Swedish Government which is the protecting power of Japanese interests in Turkey that Mr. Tadashi Kurihara, the Japanese Ambassador and his staff will be interned from January 28 as their date for departure expired on January 27. The Japanese Government will take reciprocal action and intern the Turkish Ambassador and his staff in Japan."

Reuter adds that the Turkish Government severed diplomatic relations with Japan from midnight on January 6. M. Hasan Saka, Turkish Foreign Minister told the Grand National Assembly that the break followed a "suggestion" by the United States and backed by Great Britain.

It was reported on January 16 that Moscow had so far withheld permission for the Japanese in Turkey to return to Japan through Russia.—Reuter.

END INDIAN DEADLOCK

COLOMBO, Jan. 28.

The 25th annual session of the Ceylon National Congress concluded its two-day sitting today after passing a number of resolutions.

Condemning Nazism, Fascism, Imperialism and all forms of subjugation and exploitation of one nation by another, one resolution urged the British Government to take steps to end the present deadlock in India and enable India to form its own National Government. Another reiterated the demand for recognition by Britain of Ceylon's right to independence while a third lent support to the "Free Lanka Bill" now before the State Council."—A. P.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi President of the A. I. N. E. C., was given a reception at Howrah Station, Calcutta, on his arrival on Thursday morning, by the members of the Reception Committee and other journalists.

BERLIN SEETHES WITH PEACE TALKS AS "HITLER'S GAME IS UP"

German High Command Asked To Retreat North Of Dresden To Stave Off Allied Advance

LONDON, Jan. 27:

On Stockholm's airport I have been talking to an excited diplomat who has just stepped off a plane from Berlin, cables the "Daily Mail" Stockholm correspondent. Everyone he knew there, he said, is convinced that the end is very near.

"Hitler's game is up", he insisted. And he is placing the following facts before his Government: The German General Staff has lost control of the military situation and no longer considers itself ultimately responsible for the continued conduct of the war. It has officially informed Hitler as head of the State that it is useless, judged by all military considerations, to continue fighting. Accordingly the Generals recommended to Hitler to sue for armistice, but their suggestion was turned down categorically, and they were ordered to prepare to retreat to the hilly country north of Dresden where it is hoped to stave off the Allies from Southern Germany for one month.

Berlin is seething with peace talk and nobody now fears Gestapo counter-measures. Rumours are endless, but the one fact emerges that Hugo Siemens, head of the Siemens Electrical Combine, was sent to Stockholm a fortnight ago to contact British and American—but not Russian—authorities with peace feelers. Siemens returned to Germany knowing that the terms are unconditional surrender, and that we do not propose to negotiate behind the Russians' back.—Reuter.

YARN STOCKS SEIZED

Govt. Of Bombay Takes Over Control

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The Government of Bombay has assumed complete control over the distribution of yarn in the Bombay province. In pursuance of this the Provincial Textile Controller served an order this afternoon seizing stocks of yarn from 80 wholesale yarn merchants in Bombay city.

These stocks will be distributed by the provincial Textile Controller directly to the Weaving and Power-loom Association in the district.—

BERLIN BOMBED

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Last night, aircraft of R. A. F. bomber command were over Germany in great strength with railway communications near Stuttgart as their main objective.

Berlin was also bombed.—Reuter.

Eight More Destitutes Die In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

There were eighteen admissions and eight deaths of sick destitutes in hospitals on January 27 and 28.

Franco Writes To Churchill

LONDON, Jan. 28: The Special Correspondent of the Sunday "Observer" says, "It has now been revealed that the Prime Minister has replied during the last few days to the letter General Franco sent him in November."

The correspondent adds, "General Franco has apparently misunderstood the projected Western Union no less than he did 'the kind words about Spain.' Very likely he interpreted it as the democracies' Anti-Comintern Pact and hurried to offer his unwanted services. It would seem almost certain that Mr. Churchill will not have missed the opportunity of leaving General Franco in no doubt about the attitude of Britain to Falangist Spain."

Reuter adds that official quarters in London confirm that General Franco sent a letter to Mr. Churchill in last November and that Mr. Churchill has replied. It is added that nothing can be said about either communication.—Reuter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (JULY).
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Previous Closing	21.07
Today's Opening	21.08
Difference	+01
Today's Closing	21.11
Difference	+04

WHEN BRITAIN BACKED FRANCO

India Was Opposing Fascism, Says Khedgikar

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 28

Speaking at the Garrick Theatre, Mr. Khedgikar, treasurer, All-India T. U. C. declared, given a national Government India could raise an army of 40 millions for fight against Japanese Fascism. He asked why, when Indian troops are being sent to Iran, Egypt, Italy and Greece, British and Americans are going to India.

Representative of London Trades Council, Mr. Levitt moving a resolution supporting Indian people's struggle and demanding release of politicals said, Pt. Nehru and the Indian people opposed Fascism when some people in Britain were supporting Franco fawning upon Hitler.

CONDITIONS OF INDIAN SEAMEN

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The International Labour Office, meeting in London today, decided to forward to the Government of India and other governments concerned a proposal by the Joint Maritime Commission that steps should continue to be taken to improve the conditions of employment and general treatment of Indian seamen so that there might be no unfavourable comparison with the crews of the vessels in similar trades and under same register.

Proposals for an International Seamens Charter and a world conference on wages and working conditions were approved by the I.L.O. Conference.—Reuter.

"NOT HONEST POLITICS"

Tito Replies To Peter's Doubts Whether Yugoslavia Has Democracy

LONDON, Jan. 27: The Free Yugoslav Radio last night said that Marshal Tito, addressing a huge anti-Fascist meeting on Sunday, said he had made all possible concessions to the King but the King had now said that he did not want an agreement and offered his conditions.

"When the King takes upon himself the right to doubt whether we have democracy here and to request that the people should be given freedom, it must be said these are not honest politics", Marshal Tito said. "Throughout the land dissatisfaction and protests have appeared against the King's declaration. There is your plebiscite."

Cries of "We want Marshal Tito—we do not want the King" greeted this statement.—Reuter.

JAPS TO GET OUT OF WAR?

Swiss Paper Says They Want Compromise Peace

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 29: The Berlin Radio, early morning today, quoting a Swiss newspaper, "Suisse Zeitung" says there are rumours in Swiss diplomatic circles that Tokio is trying to get out of the war to make a compromise peace. It has already approached Britain declaring her readiness to give up all her conquered territories except Manchukuo, if the Allies could leave the Japanese home industry untouched.

In an Article "How Japan Will Smash", Major-General Fuller declares, in the "Sunday Pictorial." The situation facing the Allies in the Far East is similar to the west two years ago when we had to establish powerful bases at the eastern and western end of the Mediterranean to launch an attack on Southern Europe before we attempted to cross the Channel Now we have to establish powerful bases on the eastern and western flanks of the South China Sea to gain command of that sea and launch an attack on Southern China before we can cross the Korea Strait or the East China Sea.

To invade Japan, therefore, the first step is the regaining of Manila and Singapore. The present Burma campaign is not the solution. The road to Singapore does not run through Burma, instead by way of the Andaman Nicobar Islands. Once these islands are ours not only do we gain the command of the Gulf of Martaban and cut the Japanese sea communications with Burma, but we can establish a base wherefrom we can invade Sumatra and the Malaya Peninsula."

Eight Killed In Punjab Mail Derailment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

A Press Note says:—

"On November 23, 1944 just after midnight the Punjab mail proceeding from Delhi to Calcutta was derailed between the stations of Behea and Karisath, about seven miles from Arrah station on the double line section of the East Indian Railway.

As a result of the accident eight persons died on the spot and 88 persons received injuries, ten of these being serious.

"The Government inspector of railways (Circle No. 1) under the posts and air dept held a statutory enquiry immediately after the accident and has now submitted his report to Government.

"After a careful examination of the site of the accident and the statements of numerous witnesses including many of the passengers on the train, the Inspector has come to the definite conclusion that the accident was caused by the deliberate removal of a rail on the track by a person or persons unknown.—A. P.

BRELVI ON IDEAL MUNICIPAL BODY

Reply To Calcutta Civic Address

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, President A. I. N. E. C., replying to a civic reception given to him by the Calcutta Corporation today, declared that the time had come when political parties should have nothing to do with local bodies or Municipalities in the sense that they should not run candidates for Municipal elections or elections to the local bodies.

He said: "In an ideal Municipal body the personnel should consist of the best representatives of the professions which are vitally concerned with the welfare of the citizens' life. We must have a proper and harmonious representation of all interests so that the well-being of the City can be properly ensured."—A. P.

COUNTRY-WIDE DEMAND TELLS!

Eight Accused Saved From Gallows

C. P. Governor Commutes Sentences In Ashti And Chimur Cases

NAGPUR, January 29.

The Governor of C. P. has commuted the sentences of death passed on eight of the fifteen accused in the Ashti and Chimur cases to transportation for life.

The C. P. Government has issued the following communique:

"After anxious consideration His Excellency the Governor has commuted to transportation for life the sentences of death passed on the following eight prisoners who were convicted of murders commuted during disturbances in August 1942:—

ASHTI. (1) Waman Baliram Teli, (2) Nath Jairam Mali, (3) Bakharam Ramji Teli and (4) Ragunath Pandurang Kumbhar.

CHIMUR. (1) Doma Ganapati Shimpi, (2) Patru Warlu Mahar, (3) Dhanya Paika Mahar and (4) Rambhau Narayan Kunbi".

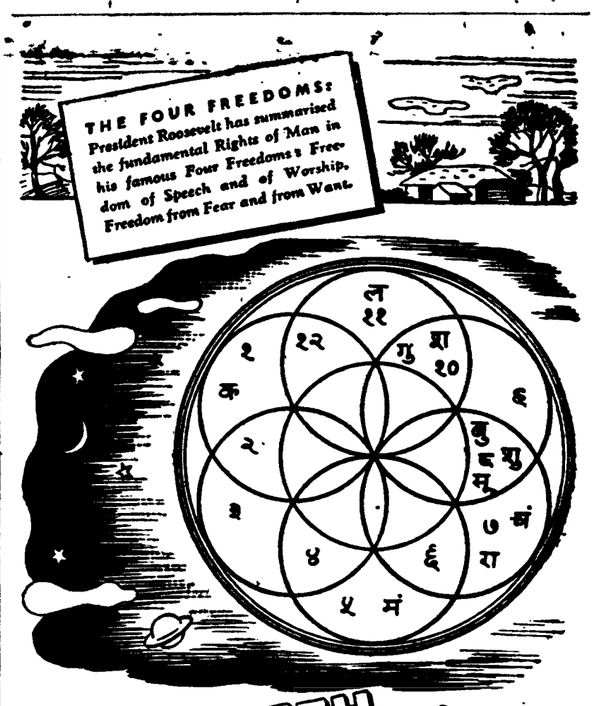
In these cases, arising out of disturbances in Chimur and Ashti, fifteen accused were sentenced to death and Government, by this communique, have reduced the sentences of eight to transportation for life.—

The communique adds: "Nine persons were sentenced to death in the Chimur murder case and six in the Ashti murder case" A. P.

"IDEALLY SUITED" TO DEAL WITH REBELS!

(From D. F. KARAKA, "Chronicle" War Correspondent)
WITH 15TH ARMY GROUP, Jan. 29.—

The Indian Army Public Relations press handout of January 25 refers to the arrival of Indian troops in Greece. In characteristic style, typical of propaganda enthusiasm on such occasions, the handout speaks of these Indian troops being "commanded by officers whose Indian Army training and experience had made them ideally suited for the task of clearing the rebel ELAS troops from the town." No comment is necessary.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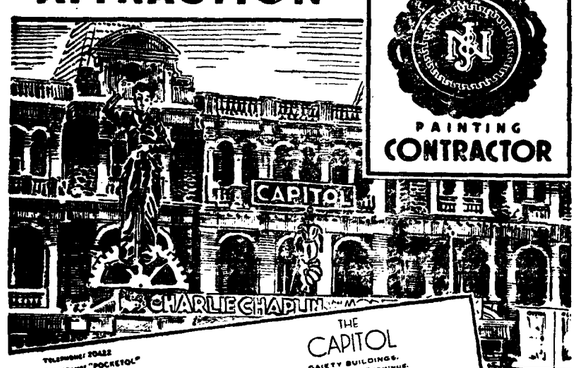

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You may make whatever use you like of the above letter.

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Managing Agents.

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This great World War is now reaching its final phase. Achieving the downfall of Japan will inevitably bring its toll of casualties. These wounded men will need all the help, care and sympathy that the medical profession can give them. Many hundreds of Army doctors will, through their service to the wounded, gain the experience which will give them even greater skill to use in the service of humanity when peace returns. You should volunteer now for service with the Indian Army Medical Corps.

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Full particulars may be obtained from the head of the Provincial Medical Department (Surgeon General or Inspector General of Civil Hospitals) or from the Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals, or from the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q. New Delhi, or from the Director General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

Indian Army Medical Corps

18

INDIA WOULD HAVE BEEN NEARER GOAL

Had Congress Not Withdrawn Ministries, Says Bihar Governor

PATNA, Jan. 27.

Sir Thomas Rutherford, Bihar Governor, addressing the annual session of the Bihar Chamber of Commerce on Thursday observed that had there been "realistic political good sense, the natural development of constitutional practice, speeded up by a crisis of a world war, would, I think, have brought India very near to the goal which all right thinking people think she should attain.

Prefacing the above remark His Excellency said: "The situation caused by the war was completely mishandled by the political party when in power in most of the provinces and able, had it wished to take its due part in the Government of India at the Centre. I have my own ideas as to how what some of you may perhaps think of as the opposition could have attempted to deal with the situation at the outset of the war, but the fundamental error was the policy pursued by the All-India Congress Committee caucus which dragooned the provincial ministries into resignation and adopted an attitude of non-co-operation towards taking part in a war on which willy nilly depended India's fate.

MINORITY MINISTRY.

Referring to the suggestion made by Rai Bahadur Shyama Nandan Sahai in his presidential address earlier of the Formation of a minority ministry as a remedy for the present, His Excellency said that it could only be "a stopgap arrangement under the present constitution; and just at present with budgets to be passed and a probably hostile majority in the legislature, it could not be maintained in office even for three months. He also made the interesting suggestion, as I understand him, that Section 93 Proclamation might be modified so as to make the legislative council the legislature for the time being, the assembly or the lower house being kept in suspension, being the house of all trouble. I suppose others have thought of this way out, and I think, but I am not sure, the possibility has been examined whether this could be one without wholesale amendment of the 1935 Act."

PLANNING.

Turning to planning the Governor said: "A lot of these plans could have been carried out years ago if the Government of the day had the courage to impose necessary taxation and the leaders of the public opinion had courage to press for it. Now those taxable have to some extent got used to seeing a large part of their earnings left away for the purposes of state at war and may, we must hope, continue to be not too ill-content to subscribe to the cost of a large-scale effort to reduce ignorance, disease, and inefficiency in agriculture, improve communications, and develop industries on sound lines with labour of all sort paid enough to live in a decent life. It is an enormous effort that is proposed and I would agree with the authors of the Bombay Plan that a National Government, and by that I mean one acceptable to the great majority of the people in India, should be best fitted to carry out this great experiment. But it will have to be a firm minded and practical Government, confident that it can carry the taxpayers with it, capable of rousing enthusiasm, and ready to enforce its policy against inertia or active opposition".

MYSORE JOURNALISTS CONFER

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.—The view that no new laws were necessary to deal with the Press than those found in the provisions of the ordinary law of the land was expressed by Mr. P. R. Ramaiya, proprietor, "The Nadu" and "Dak News," presiding over the third session of the Mysore State Journalists' Conference at Tumkur today. Mr. Ramaiya pleaded for the repeal of the Mysore Newspaper Act of 1940.

Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, President of the Mysore Legislative Council opened the Conference.

Together with the conference an All-India Newspapers Exhibition was held, where nearly 500 Indian Newspapers, periodicals and magazines were displayed.—A. P.

Lady Mountbatten Inspects St. John Ambulance Brigade

BOMBAY, Jan. 28: Lady Louis Mountbatten this morning inspected an impressive parade of some 600 members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Both the city and railway districts were present and the nursing and transport divisions were represented. Lady Louis who spent over 1-1/2 hours at the parade met everyone present and spoke to a great many. Some of the units had come from distant parts of the presidency over 700 miles away.

In a short speech after the inspection lady Louis mentioned the great variety of tasks performed by St. John and said that she was proud to be one of them. She had been told of the great services rendered by the Brigade during the docks' explosion and she was honoured to be able to meet them.—A. P

Film Story Competition

The Directors, National Studios Limited, have issued the following statement:—

A large number of letters have been received by us making enquiries about the BEST FILM STORY OF THE YEAR, which shows that there are a number of writers, who wish to submit their stories and it is our desire to give them an opportunity to all writers to submit their efforts. We, are therefore, extending the last day for the submission of all entries to April 30th, 1945. This, we feel will give an opportunity to those who wish to finish their stories for the competition. Those who have already submitted their stories, may please call them back for purposes of revision.

A number of others have raised a point about the treatment of the non-prize winning stories. We have already declared that we may use any non-winning story which we may find useful after paying a compensation to its writer. We now declare that all non-winning stories will be returned to their respective authors within 6 months, provided stamps to pay return postage is enclosed. For those non-prize winning stories, we desire to use, we shall negotiate separately with the authors.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN NOTES

(From Our Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 27.

The Independence Day was celebrated throughout the Bombay Suburban District on Friday with great enthusiasm. At Ghatkoper, there were a number of flag salutation ceremonies and mass spinning demonstrations at the Dhanji Darsi Rastriyashala. At Khar, Mr. B. G. Kher performed the flag-hoisting ceremony in the morning while the pledge was read at Kherwadi in the evening. Mass spinning was also organised at Laxminarayan Pavilion in the morning. At Santa Cruz, Mr. N. Dalal performed the flag salutation ceremony while Mr. D. N. Wandrekar presided over a largely attended meeting at Vile Parle where he performed the flag hoisting ceremony. At Borivli, Chemur and other places also, the day was observed in a fitting manner. One special feature at these functions was that the programmes were organised in private compounds to avoid the necessity of getting police permits to hold such demonstrations in public. Flags were sold by the thousands and all schools in the area remained closed for the day.

THE BASSEIN COLLEGE

Plans for opening of the proposed Arts College at Bassein to be named after the late Narayenrao Topiwala, whose son Shet Motiram has promised a handsome donation of Rs. 60,000 towards the maintenance of the College, are well on their way and will be given final shape after the University Senate puts its seal of approval to the opening of the College in June next. The University Committee of Inspection which visited the College site and went minutely into the financial and other aspects of the scheme made an adverse report and recorded that even if the financial position improved, they did not consider Bassein which was a small town with no "cultural atmosphere" as a suitable place for the location of an Arts College. Both the Academic Council and the Syndicate have, however, taken a different view and decided to recommend to the Senate the affiliation of the College from June next, for two years in the first instance for teaching courses of study leading up to the Inter Arts examination subject to the conditions that the Society should have a reserve fund of Rs. 1 lakh for ensuring the continued maintenance of the college after affiliation to be deposited with the Official Trustee and a permanent building of its own within one year after the removal of government control over building materials.

The Society has been fortunate in securing the services of Prof. A. D. Dhopeshwarkar who has recently retired from the Karnatak College after serving that institution for well-nigh twenty-five years, as Principal, Prof. V. N. Naik the wellknown author and journalist, as Head of the English Department and Prof. M. P. Agrikar as Professor of History and Economics.

HOSPITALS FOR SUBURBS

The Committee of the Suburban Social Service League have appointed a Special Sub-Committee consisting of Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa and Mr. B. G. Kher to make a detailed survey of the Suburban District to enable them to prepare a draft scheme for the establishment of one or more hospitals in the Suburban District. Mr. C. H. Bhabha, son of the well-known philanthropist the late Khan Bahadur Bhabha who has already donated two hospitals, one at Bandra and the other at Kurla has also made an offer to Government through the Civil Surgeon, Thana, of a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs for constructing and maintaining a Government Civil Hospital at a suitable centre. It is hoped that Mr. Bhabha's offer will be accepted by Government and the Suburbs endowed with a well-equipped Hospital in the near future.

PRESS COMMITTEE FOR ASSAM

Stephens And Ghosh To Take Up Issue With Govt.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The newly elected Standing Committee of the A.I.N.E.C. met today with Mr. S. A. Brelvi in the chair. Mr. J. N. Sahni (Delhi) and Mr. K. Srinivasan (Bombay) were re-elected Secretaries. The election of the Treasurer was postponed till the next meeting and Mr. Sahni was asked to act as Treasurer in the meantime. The next meeting of the Committee will be at New Delhi on March 24 and 25.

The Committee decided to send Mr. Ian Stephens and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh to Assam to discuss with the authorities and the press there, the question of constitution of a Provincial Press Committee in Assam at an early date.—A.P.

Patani On Kathiawar Food Problems

RAJKOT, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. P. Patani, Dewan of Bhavanagar State, who is on his way to Delhi to attend the meeting of the All-India Food Committee, told the Associated Press:

"The first problem to be solved about the food question in Kathiawar is one of prices. Unless the parity of prices and food statistics are scientifically handled and controlled, the problem cannot be solved. The Food Committee's recommendations are urgent, and the problem is the real test of provinces and states' practical co-operation with each other and the Central Government."—A. P.

RS. 500 REWARD OFFERED BY POLICE.

The Commissioner of Police Bombay, offers a reward of Rs. 500 to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the house-breaker who at about 3-15 a.m., on January 14 entered the residence of Mr. F. H. Brinkhoff on the 1st floor of Beach House, Caddell Road, Mahim and when detected, escaped after firing two shots from a revolver and wounding Mr. Brinkhoff who managed to hit him on the head with an electric torch.

The house-breaker is described as an Indian aged about 35 years with dark brown complexion, rather broad face, blunt nose with broad nostrils, wide eyes showing the whites prominently, thick unkempt hair, prominent "Adam's apple", black hair on both fore-arms, of short stature and strongly built. He was wearing a yellowish (probably faded khaki) shirt and shorts and was bare-footed. He is likely to have sustained an injury on the head as a result of the blow from the torch and may also have other bodily abrasions.

The Commissioner of Police reserves to himself the right to decide to whom the reward shall be paid and in what proportion it should be divided if more than one person is concerned in giving the information. The offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the 25th January, 1945.—"Police News."

"LET JINNAH PUT FORTH SCHEME FOR MINORITY PROTECTION IN PAKISTAN"

We Guarantee Same Protection To Muslims, Says Mukherji

MADRAS, Jan. 28.

The ideology of the Hindu Mahasabha was explained by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a public meeting in Madras this evening.

Giving the reasons for the existence of an organisation like the Hindu Mahasabha separate from the Indian National Congress, Dr. Mukherji said that the Congress did not succeed in achieving its object because of its policy of what he called "appeasement and surrender" in attempting to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. He acknowledged at the same time that the Congress had rendered inestimable service to the cause of national regeneration of the country and had aroused the political consciousness of the masses.

Adverting to the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan, Dr. Mukherji said that Muslims were 25 per cent, taking India as a whole. Mr. Jinnah felt that this 25 per cent represented such powerful interests that they would not agree to remain in India under a Central Government where the Hindus would form a majority. If that is good logic, "Dr. Mukherji said, "may we ask how he proposes to solve this tangle? His solution is that in the provinces where the Muslims are in a majority, let Muslims alone decide to separate those portions from India. If 25 per cent of the Muslims could not agree to live in India how can 44 per cent of Hindus live in Bengal under 54 per cent of Muslims, if the majority of 54 per cent Muslims in Bengal claim the right to determine the fate of 44 per cent. Hindus living there why not 70 per cent Hindus living in the whole of India decide the fate of India and also the fate of 25 per cent of Muslims in India?"

As one living in Bengal where the Hindus were in a minority, Dr. Mukherji claimed the right to know what exactly was Mr. Jinnah's plans, scheme and programme by which he proposed to protect the minority interests in Pakistan. "Let him put forward his scheme for protection of minority interests in the Pakistan areas, and we guarantee that we shall protect exactly in the same way the minority rights of Muslims wherever they may be.

If that can be done why should anybody say that India should be divided into fragments?" he asked.

INDO-IRANIAN CULTURAL SOCIETY SET UP

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25: A press communique says, a stimulating suggestion made by His Excellency Agha Hikmat, leader of the Iranian Cultural Mission which toured India last spring, was the constitution of two standing committees, one in Tehran and the other in Delhi, for drawing closer the cultural ties between Iran and India.

An Indo-Iranian Cultural Society has already been set up in Tehran and a body designated the Indo-Iranian Standing Committee has now been formed in Delhi with Sir Jogendra Singh, as chairman and 11 other members among whom are Agha Ali Mohamedy, Consul-General for Iran in India, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Panna Lall, Prof. Hadi Hassan of Aligarh, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal of the Jamia Millia Islamia, and Prof. I.H. Quereshi of the Delhi University, as well as officials concerned with Indo-Iranian affairs.

S. C. Joshi Takes Up Govt. Appointment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27: It is learnt that Mr. S. C. Joshi, President of All-India Railwaymen's Federation, is joining the Central Government as Labour Commissioner for undertaking in the "Central Sphere", on February 1, 1945.

BOMBAY, Monday: Mr. S. C. Joshi will leave for New Delhi by Frontier Mail to-morrow evening.

Mr. D. G. Jadhav, Conciliation Officer for the East Indian and the Bengal and Assam Railways, has been appointed to one of the posts of Deputy Labour Commissioners. Two more Deputy Labour Commissioners will be selected by the Federal Public Service Commission.

On further examining the grain levy demand in the Samand Mahal of the Ahmedabad District, the Government of Bombay has sanctioned remission varying from 40 per cent to 100 per cent in 8 villages in that taluka in addition to 11 villages in which remission had been already sanctioned.

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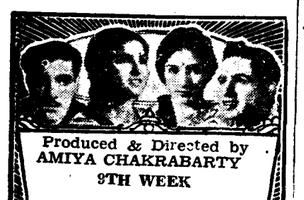

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 2, 2001.
Muslim: Safar 15, 1364.
Parsi: Amardad 29, 1314.
Sunrise: 8-13 a.m.; Sunset: 7-31 p.m.
Hightide: 2-33, 14-26; Lowtide: 8-43, 20-14.

To-day's Engagements

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly Luncheon Meeting today (Tuesday) at 1-30 p. m. at Green's Hotel. Rotarian Sir Chunilal B. Mehta will speak on "The International Business Conference.

GATHA SOCIETY: Mr. Rustam Nanabhoy Dhanjibhoy Banaji will give a discourse on "Three-legged as described in Avesta and Pahlavicompared with the Unicorn of Sumer Assyrian and Mohenjo-Daro inscriptions", at the weekly public meeting of the Society today (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. at the Cama Oriental Institute, 136, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Fourth Literacy Week. 1-15 p. m. The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa will address the students of Wilson College today (Tuesday) at 1-15 p. m.

ANJUMANE ARABI BOMBAY: Maulana Sayyid Sulayman Nadvi will speak today (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. in the Sabu Siddiq Technical Institution, Shapherd Road, Byculla. The subject is "Arabic Sciences in India". Mr. Haji Daud Haji Nasar has kindly consented to preside.

GITA KENDRA (MATUNGA): Discourses on "Gita" by Acharya Sri T. A. Venkateswara Dikshitar today (Tuesday) and tomorrow at 9 p. m. at Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

THE PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Editor "Commerce and Industry", Delhi, will speak on the "Future of Indians Overseas" on Thursday (Feb. 1) at 6-30 p. m.

SILVERFISH: Sjt. Gopinath will demonstrate Indian Classical Dances at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursday 1st Feb. at 6-30 p. m. Tickets can be had from Silverfish, New Book Co., Hornby Road.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. C. Jinarajadasa lectures in English in the Besant Hall Blavasky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Tuesday) at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: A meeting of the prominent Social Workers of Ghatkopar was held last Sunday, at the Ghatkopar Municipal Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Durlabhji K. Khetani, when it was decided to for a Local Committee for carrying on the work of the Bombay Suburban Social Service League. Messrs. Ratilal Bechardas Mehta and Jasvantray Mehta were appointed provisional Secretaries.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: General body meeting, terrace of Post Office Building, Lady Jamshetjee Road, Dadar, (Dadar RDP Office, at 8-30 p m today (Tuesday).

'A' WARD D.C.C.: Under the auspices of the A. Ward D. C. C. and the Fort Students Charka Sangh the monthly flag salutation was performed at 96-98, Bora Bazar Street, on Sunday, Sri Madhav Menon unfurled the National Flag.

P. E. N. LECTURE CANCELLED: The lecture arranged by the P.E.N. All-India Centre, on "Some Aspects of Indo-Arabic Relations" at the Anjumane-i-Islam Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, has been cancelled.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC YOUTH CONFERENCE: As empowered by the recent All Bombay Catholic Youth Conference, Dr. A. C. Bebello, the President has nominated the following on the Standing Committee of the Conference: Dr. Arthur E. D'Sa, Mr. Owen D'Souza, Mr. T. A. Paulose, Mr. John, Correa Afonso, Mr. Curry Carlisle, Miss Mary Braganza and Mr. Samuel Castelino (Convener).

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND: It has been decided to hold a meeting of the Provincial Secretaries of the newly Reorganized Committees of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund at Sewagram on Thursday the 15th February 1945, for two or three days to discuss the future scope of work in their respective provinces.

The total collection of the fund which has reached the Central Office in Bombay up-to-date has exceeded Rs. 1,24,00,000.

Nearly 2 Lakhs Yards Of Time-Barred Cloth Seized

A total of 1,98,328 yards of time-barred cloth and 7,610 lb. of time-barred yarn were seized in Bombay City during the last week by inspectors of the Provincial Textile Controller's Office, who visited 395 shops, and 15 godowns.

AZAD MUSLIM EXECUTIVE TO MEET IN CITY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Azad Muslims Board will be held in Bombay on February 20 and 21 to consider the Sapru Committee questionnaire and certain other matters affecting the Board.—United Press.

Millowners' Association Committee

The following members have been elected to serve on the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for 1945:

Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, M L A (Chairman), Mr J C Lancashire (Deputy Chairman) Sir Ness Wadia, Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Messrs A Geddis, T V Baddeley, H F Milne, Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, A Pether, Neville N Wadia, Krishnaraj M D Thackersey, G D Somani, L F H Goodwin, H G H Everitt, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Ramnath A Podar, Bhagwandas C Mehta, W B Bryden, Tansukhrai M Karundia, and Navinchandra Mafatlal.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8-30 V. M. Hindalekar. 8-45 Bhairon on Violin 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 Tomorrow. 9-15 Manhar G. Barwe. 9-45 Ghazalen.

12-30 p.m. Bhavfieet. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Music from Film. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 Susheela Honavarker. 5-30 A. Karim Qawwal. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5-55 Locals. 6-0 Children's Half-Hour (G). 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 News Commentary. 6-50 Music from Film. 7-0 Chalu Arthic Ghadamodi. 7-15 Role of Commonwealth Nations (E). 7-30 Manhar G. Barwe. 7-45 Abdul Karim Qawwal. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 A. Karim Qawwal. 9-0 News (H). 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 "Answering You". 10-15 Julia Wortmann. 10-50 Esther Joseph Violin.

Corporation Accepts General Tax Increase Proposal

Indication Of General Desire To Improve City, Says Municipal Commissioner

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation which resumed discussion today on the Budget estimates for 1945-46, accepted, by an overwhelming majority, the proposal for an increase in the General Tax by one per cent. Opposition to the increase was limited only to two members during voting.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mayor, was in the chair.

Before the proposal for increase in the general tax came up for voting, an amendment standing in the name of Mr. Noshir C. Bharucha was moved by Mr. Muncherji Joshi urging the House not to give effect to the increase in General Tax on the plea that it was too much.

In support of the amendment Dr. J. A. Collaco said that there was no justification for the increase. The Budget sought to lay by 55 lakhs for post-war reconstruction. The Corporation would be called upon to set aside similar sums in the coming years but it would not be able to utilise the amount for reconstruction until the necessary materials for work could be secured at reasonable rates. It was no use accumulating funds without the Corporation being able to utilise them. The increase which was proposed for such funds was therefore out of place.

CIVIL DEFENCE EXPENSES

Mr. K. F. Nariman wanted to know from the Municipal Commissioner if the General Tax would be applicable to the area coming under the Greater Bombay Scheme. He wished to ask further—what had become of the money spent by the Municipality for the Government to institute civil defence measures the loss sustained and the expenditure incurred by the Municipality owing to the explosions in the Bombay docks, whether there was any financial arrangement with the Government regarding the occupation by the military of the available area and for the services rendered to the military by the Municipality.

In a brief speech, Mr. R. A. Gole, Chairman of the Standing Committee, said that though the Corporation had powers to increase the General Tax by 6 per cent, the present proposal was only for a small increase of one per cent. Setting aside of a considerable amount for post-war reconstruction had called for this increase. There was no expectation of a reduction by Government in the Urban Immovable Property Tax while proposing the increase in the General Tax.

The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Mirchandani, in the course of a reply stated that the Municipal Corporation would get an opportunity of considering the Greater Bombay Scheme. The General Tax would be applicable to the area coming under this scheme. The proposal for increase in this tax was indicative of the desire of the Corporation for improving the city.

Regarding the claim in respect of explosion, the Commissioner stated that it had already been settled. The same was the case with regard to the claim in the sphere of civil defence.

The next meeting of the Corporation was fixed for Monday.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Today's Municipal By-Election.

Sjt. S. K. PATIL WRITES: Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. K. L. Borkar are Congress candidates in Chinchpokli and Love Grove (Ward No. 19) and Mazgaon and Tarwadi (Ward No. 11) constituencies respectively. The booth for Chichpokli and Love Grave constituency is at Love Grove Road in the Plot of Land Opp. Ready Money Mansions Worli. The Booth for Mazgaon and Tarwadi is at the Open space in the Victoria Gardens at the junction of Victoria Gardens Road and Connaught Road.

The time for voting today is from 8-25 a m to 7-40 p m (N S T.)

The symbol of Mr. Borkar is "Bugle" and the symbol of Mr. Asoka Mehta is "Hammer".

Voters are requested to do their duty by the Congress by voting for its candidates.

Students' Appeal

Mr. Prahalad Mehta, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union writes:—

Today there will be a Municipal by-election in the North of the City. This election has been necessitated by continued detention of two members of the Congress Municipal Corporation party. They are Mr. Ashoka Mehta and Mr. Borker.

These gentlemen were arrested in August 1942 by the Government without any trial and are still in jail. Their absence is forced on them by the Government action. It is not necessary here to recall the services rendered by them to the citizens of Bombay in the past. Considering these it is the duty of every citizen of this City to vote for them alone and fulfil their task towards the Congress and the country.

I appeal to the student community to work intensely and get these candidates elected again. Those who would like to volunteer their services in this connection should give their names in the Union Office (42, Kennedy Bridge) between 8-30 and 10-30 a. m.

"KAMIANO"

Play To Be Staged By St. Xavier's Sodalities

"Kamiano", a play in three acts based on the life of Father Damien, who devoted his life to the service of the lepers, will be staged by the Sodalities of the St. Xavier's College on Sunday, February 4, Saturday February 10, and Sunday Feb. 11. The proceeds will be donated to Allbless Leper Home. Plans are now open at the St. Xavier's College.

Syt. G. L. Mehta At Vile Parle

(From Our Correspondent)

VILLE PARLE, Jan. 29.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, deputy leader of the Indian Delegation to International Businessmen's Conference held recently at Rye, N.Y. U.S.A., gave a very interesting talk on Sunday evening on his impressions and experiences during the visit to U.S.A.

He summarized his impressions on four main points namely:

The scientific and technological progress of U.S.A.:

The increasing role of women in all spheres of activities especially in running educational institutions and business houses;

The facilities afforded by U.S.A. Universities to Indian students and students of other countries who go there for education: and—

The moral sympathy of an average American towards India's political aspirations

Prof. Justino D'Souza Dead

The death occurred at his residence at Bandra, on Saturday, of Prof. Justino D'Souza, who for many years was connected with St. Xavier's College as Professor of Portuguese Literature.

A genial personality and a kind heart—the Professor was a great friend of his students who highly respected and even loved him.

He was also the Principal of the Little Flower of Jesus School to which he rendered enormous services with great zeal and devotion.

ARBITRATION IN KIRLOSKAR WORKERS' DISPUTE

KIRLOSKARWADI, Jan. 29.—It is understood that the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly has adopted the invitation of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers Limited and the factory workers to act as arbitrator in the dispute between the management and workers regarding bonus and other demands of the operatives.

The inquiry, which is likely to be held in Poona, will begin on February 10.—A. P.

SAND IN CITY'S WATER PIPES

Govt. Intention To Repair Tulsi Filters

BOMBAY, Monday.

In 1943-44, as in the previous year, high prices and the difficulty of obtaining materials prevented any substantial progress in the construction of water supply and drainage works in Bombay Province, except works directly connected with war efforts.

Public health works executed by the Government on behalf of local bodies and others amounted to nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs, against Rs. 6½ lakhs in the previous year. Similar works carried out by local bodies through their own agency amounted to Rs. 3.16 lakhs, against Rs. 3.71 lakhs in the previous year. New public health projects, estimated to cost Rs. 1,16,000, were under preparation either by the Government or local bodies.

Nine projects approved by the Board of Public Health Works were Hubli drainage, Bijapur water supply, Manmad water supply, Matheran water supply, Sholapur drainage, Kapadwanj drainage, Dohad water supply, Poona Cantonment drainage and Borsad water supply.

Inspection of the Bombay Tulsi filters revealed that the two-inch steel pipes at the bottom of the filter bed were in good condition but were partially filled with sand. It was recommended that the pipes should be cleared and that, as the sand used was too fine and was clogging the filters, it should be replaced with graded sand. After the filters were put into commission, the dose of chlorine and ammonia should be reduced.

Owing to the inefficiency of the Nasik Municipality and the impending Sinhast Fair, the Government took over the management and improvements to the Nasik water works with a view to ensure an adequate supply of water to the pilgrims.

The following projects were under preparation: Islampur water supply, improvements to Bijapur distribution system, Yeola water supply, Khed water supply and drainage, Ahmednagar drainage, Byadgi drainage, Ilkal drainage and Bijapur drainage.

Have You Lost A Fountain Pen?

The organisers of the Independence Day meeting of the 26th January at the Kamgar Maidan have found a fountain pen. The owner should visit the office of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party between 6 and 9 p.m., see Com. Yardi, provide the identification marks of the pen and take it away in case the details are found to correspond with the actuality.

Mr. Epstein To Lecture On "Crisis In China"

Under the uspices of the Bombay Progressive Writers' Association, a public meeting will be held today (Tuesday) 30) at 6-30 p m at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road. The well-known author and journalist Mr. Epstein, who has spent about 30 years in China, will speak on "The Present Crisis In China". Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa will preside.

MRS. NAIDU TO PRESIDE OVER WOMEN'S EDUCATION CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the first week of February the Bombay Women's Association will be holding an Education Conference under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. This Association, which is affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference, has recently been carrying on a strong agitation for a reformed milk distribution scheme, better conditions for women working in mines, and for the proposed reforms in Hindu Law. This year its Executive committee decided to organize an education conference with a view to making women take an active interest in the cultural progress of the country. This conference will be held on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th February. The Association has invited delegates from fifty different women's organizations in India Also, the Head-masters' Association, the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, the Adult Education Committee, the New Education Fellowship, have been requested to send their representatives. In all, including visitors, about two hundred people are expected to participate in the Conference. The Conference will be inaugurated by the Mayor of Bombay, and during its three-day session it will consider many important educational problems of to-day, especially the problems of literacy and compulsory primary education.

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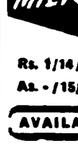

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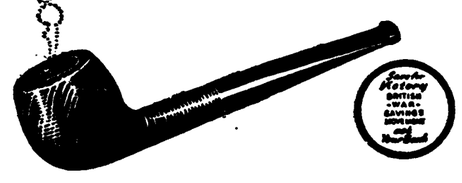

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 29.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 9 a.m. on Jan. 26.

Allahabad 80 53 T, BOMBAY 82 66 0, Calcutta 81 53 0, Cawnpore 79 51 0, Cuttack 85 55 0, Darjeeling 45 36 0, Delhi 76 51 0, Dehra Dun 69 43 0, Jacobabad 66 45 0, Karachi 77 65 0, Lahore 71 45 0, Karachi 77 65 0, Madras 83 66 0, Nagpur 87 60 0, Patna 79 55 0, Peshawar 57 41 0, Shillong 63 38 0, Simla 47 33 T.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is precisely the proudest and most obstinate men who are the most liable to shift their position and contradict themselves; everything is easier to them than to face the simple fact that they have been thoroughly defeated and must begin life anew.

—George Eliot.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIVOLOUS ORDERS

As was to be expected, the Independence Day was celebrated in numerous places in the country and even in distant America and Britain. The celebrations were everywhere scrupulously peaceful in accordance with Gandhiji's instructions. A few persons were needlessly arrested here and there and may even be prosecuted and convicted, as some have been already. But on the whole the authorities may be said to have kept their heads cool—except at Patna. There they began with provocative acts like removing the National Flags hoisted on private residences. But they were not satisfied with that. They issued orders requiring several prominent leaders to remain within the limits of their home villages. The leaders included Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Bihar, Mr. Anugrahanarayen Sinha, ex-Finance Minister, Prof. Abdul Bari, Deputy Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly and Mr. M. M. Prasad, Editor "Searchlight". But learning that Mr. Shrikrishna's wife was seriously ill, they stayed the order against him. They were either considerate or made a virtue of necessity as he would have certainly disobeyed the orders in view of his wife's serious illness and that would have been embarrassing. As fate would have it, she has passed away, and the order may be served on him very soon.

The explanation given by the Bihar Government for the internment orders is utterly unconvincing, if not absurd. Its communique takes exception to the following sentence in a speech delivered at a recent meeting by a Congress worker in moving a resolution about the Constructive Programme: "Mahatma Gandhi's contemplated mass movement yet remains to be started and a short swift but non-violent struggle is yet to be urged." From this the Government jumps to the conclusion that observations like this and the tone of other speeches at the meeting "were calculated to prepare the ground for another movement to subvert, a movement which is designed this time will be short and swift, though non-violent." So the Government declares that it cannot "tolerate the open preparation for another struggle which must inevitably lead to violence and bloodshed despite expressed intentions that it will be non-violent" or "permit the development of a situation which may again threaten to interfere with the efficient prosecution of war at this critical stage of world struggle." Such mock-heroic language is more amusing than convincing. The sentence objected to and its context seem to suggest, as many leaders have suggested before, that the movement ascribed to Congress by Government is not really one of Congress and Gandhiji's contemplated movement has yet to come, that when it comes it will have to be scrupulously non-violent, and that for this reason the constructive programme is now absolutely necessary. We feel certain that if Government publishes a full report of the speech, it will be interpreted by all impartial readers as a thoroughly innocent appeal for constructive work to ensure an atmosphere of complete non-violence. But the Government publishes only an isolated sentence or two torn from the context and misinterprets them so as to find out an excuse for sabotaging even the constructive work as proposed, perhaps out of a fear that it will endear the Congress all the more to the people. As regards the affected fear that Congress activities may develop a situation which may threaten to interfere with war work, we feel that utterly unwarranted restrictions on even constructive workers are far more likely to rouse discontent far and wide and thus interfere with war effort. In the interests of all concerned we would urge the Bihar Government to withdraw the orders forthwith.

Frankly Speaking

Drive On Manila

General MacArthur's progress beyond the Clark Field has brought him to within thirty-five miles of Manilla and to a point where the Japanese should make their stand in defence of the capital if they intend to fight for it at all. The next few days will show their intentions. But it is quite likely that in view of their weakness on the ground as well as their hopeless inferiority in the air, the Japanese will withdraw without a fight and concentrate for a last ditch stand at Bataan and Corregidor as MacArthur had done in similar circumstances. But with the same results which will, however, be achieved more easily and in less time. The tables are more than completely turned. The Japs may offer suicidal resistance in Bataan, northern Luzon and southern Philippines, but they have no hopes in face of the American strength which is absolutely and relatively more terrific than the Japs enjoyed in 1942.

Jap Worries

And, of course, relief and reinforcements are both impossible. The hammering that Formosa has recently received is an assurance of doom. In fact, the Japs are already conscious of what has happened and of what is going to happen. They have realised that the American naval and air might have effectively cut off not only the Philippines but also the whole of Japan's southern conquests. They admit it too, for one of their spokesmen has just declared that Japan should look for supplies, raw materials and fuel to China Manchuria and the homeland. The crisis has already caused a sufficient measure of anxiety to produce a public demand for a more vigorous and efficient administration and a Koiso promise to provide it. He will fail. And he is in for more serious worries. The persistent bombing and shelling of Iwojima and the transfer by Admiral Nimitz of his headquarter nearer the scene of operations are not calculated to relieve the alarm and nervousness in Tokyo.

Convoy To China

Commenting on the announcement of the opening of the land route to China we said that it was a historic event. Such an event demanded that the arrival of the first convoy in Wanting just inside the Chinese border should be celebrated with due ceremony. It was too. Many highly placed personages, including Dr. T. V. Soong, General Sultan and General Chennault, had gone to Wanting for the occasion. The convoy was led by General Pick who built the Ledo Road and on arrival at Wanting was formally handed over by General Sultan to the Chinese Premier. It is reported that when it reaches Kunming the Generalissimo will declare a national holiday in China. The opening of the road is like enabling a nation, choked for three horrible years, to breathe again.

Race Against Time

But so far the significance of the whole thing lies in its potentialities. It is a promise of hope yet to be realised. The first convoy consisted of about a hundred lorries and trucks. And the relief of China even on a modest scale will need a good many more and bigger convoys and, that too, soon. The Japanese are no fools. They would do everything to defeat the lifting of the blockade either directly or by seeking to bleed China in other ways. It is a race against time to save from agony a heroic country and a heroic people who have suffered and fought almost unarmed for seven long years. The great thing is that at last the race has begun. And if expectations which the re-opening of the Burma Road have aroused everywhere, are realised even to a moderate extent the race will be won.

Roosevelt Challenged

Though President Roosevelt won a Fourth Term victory which represents spectacular support to him by the people of the United States, he is not being allowed to pursue his policies without effective challenge. This is at least true of domestic affairs. He nominated Mr. Henry Wallace as his new Commerce Secretary. The Senate Committee concerned has rejected the nomination by an overwhelming majority and there is likelihood of the Senate itself supporting its Committee rather than the President. The ex-Vice President's rejection is significant. He is known to be a high-minded Liberal interested in the common man and distrusted by Conservatives and vested interests both Democratic and Republican. The Senate has also decided to recommend the separation of lending agencies from the Commerce Department. All this tends to show that American vested interests are going to fight for the maintenance of their rights and privileges against any threat. They have no intention of allowing their Henry Wallaces to help usher the "Century of the Common Man" in the United States. How far will they succeed?

New G. O. C. For Ceylon

COLOMBO, Jan. 28.

Major-General F. I. S. Tuker, former Commander of the famous "Red Eagles"—Fourth Indian Division—had played an important part in the defeat of the Axis in North Africa, has taken up his duties as General Officer Commanding, Ceylon.

It was to the Fourth Indian Division that Von Arnim surrendered in North Africa.—Reuter.

BAGDI CASE JUDGMENT POSTPONED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

Judgment on the Bagdi Case accused, who along with two associates is being prosecuted in connection with the August, 1942, disturbances, has been postponed to February 7.

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN

Official Failure To Attain Targets Fixed

(BY ABU SALIM)

The happenings in the Eastern theatre of War in the spring of 1942 confronted India with the serious threat of a substantial reduction in her food supply through the cutting off of her main source of supply, Burma. And it was only when this threat had actually materialised that the Government of India launched the 'Grow More Food' campaign. Reviewing its results during 1942-43 the Gregory Committee conceded it a 'fair measure of success.' There was a switch-over from cotton to food-crops and there had also occurred some increase in the area brought under cultivation. In the Central Provinces, for instance, there took place an increase in the acreage of 347,000 acres; in Bengal there was an increase of 1,467,000 acres. In Assam and the United Provinces too there was an increase in acreage of 582,940 and 820,000 acres respectively. In the case of the area under rice alone, it has been claimed that there was an increase of 1.2 million acres over the pre-war average for three years. But despite the increase in acreage due to unfavourable climatic conditions there was a diminution in yield of 1.7 million tons as compared with the pre-war average.

The area under all foodgrains increased from 195 million acres to 204.5 million acres after the first year of the campaign, while the production increased from the pre-war average of 55.5 million tons to 57.5 million tons during the same period. But this increase in area was very substantially brought about by the diversion from commercial crops to food crops. In the case of the Punjab, for example, of the total estimated acreage in 1942-43 of 2,415,100 acres no less than 469,400 represented a diversion from cotton, while the area under cotton in British India as a whole had dropped in 1942-43 by more than 3 million acres.

TARGETS NOT REACHED

During 1943-44 the Food Department estimated the requirements of the country as a whole, including the needs of the Defence services and essential exports and on this basis targets of minimum increase in the acreage under the major foodgrains to be aimed at by the Provinces were fixed up. These targets aimed at a total increase of 100 lakhs under Kharif crops and 134 lakhs acres under rabi crops over the average of 1936-39. The States were expected to cooperate by intensifying their own food production programme and thus adding to the country's total food-supply. On the main reliance for warding off the country's over-all deficit was placed on the contribution that was expected under the food drive, to be made by the provinces. But the target laid down by Government for the country as a whole was not realised in any one instance for any one of the major food grains. In the case of rice, for instance, the increase in acreage which was fixed as the minimum target for the Provinces and some of the States, viz., the Eastern Agency States, the Rampur, Khairpur States and the Bombay States, was 78,555 thousand acres, while what was actually achieved fell short by 925 thousand acres; in the case of wheat there was a larger gap of 1486 thousand acres and in the case of jowar and bajra it was 2,190 thousand acres!

INCREASE IN ACREAGE BUT NOT YIELD

It will be seen that the major part of Government's efforts has been concentrated on the increase in acreage. The extension of area either through diversion or the breaking up of new land, though it affords immense scope yet, is not the only means of augmenting the country's food-supply. (In 1941-42, for instance, there was a total of 22,544,000 and 65,342,000 acres respectively of fallow land and cultivable waste). These efforts at reclamation and diversion should have been supplemented by an equally, if not more, powerful drive to further schemes that would increase the yield per acre. It is interesting in this connection to recall that, on Dr. Burn's enquiry, eight directors of agriculture opined that measures involving seed supply were the most important from the point of view of relative effectiveness. Then followed the measures relating to water-supply and manure.

SEED SUPPLY

Let us see what Government have done so far to improve matters in these respects. In regard to seed supply Government made grants and offered loans to help in the multiplication and distribution of seed. In 1943-44 a total of 17.26 lakh maunds of improved seed were distributed. It is interesting in this connection to recall the fact that in 1941, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had allotted Rs. 1,10,000 to be spent in two years for rice schemes, primarily for developing rice cultivation, i.e., introducing improved seed and popularising better cultural practices so as to increase the outturn per acre. It was hoped that this would lead to a great increase in the area under improved seed in the main rice-growing areas, Bengal and the U.P., Madras and Orissa. One would, therefore, be led to expect that with the inauguration of the campaign these efforts would have been redoubled. On the contrary, as Dr. Burns testifies, this scheme has been somewhat overshadowed by the Grow More Food drive which aims at increasing acreage and yield of any variety whatsoever.' Why should the campaign aim at increasing acreage of 'any variety whatsoever,' especially when improved seed is reported to produce an increase in outturn from 15 to 18%? And an idea of the utter inadequacy of the seed distributed may be obtained from a comparison with the country's requirements in the case of rice alone which is 1.61 million tons! This deficiency is going to continue as the area that it is expected would be covered by seed multiplication schemes in 1944-45 amounts to 48,600 acres only.

IRRIGATION EXTENSION

In regard to measures involving an increase in water supply, Sir William Stampe pointed out before the Gregory Committee that apart from major projects, it was practicable to improve and extend irrigation facilities to increase production within a short-time. Among such projects of short-term usefulness may be mentioned the installation of tube-wells and pumping of water from river-beds by means of mechanically or electrically driven pumps. Government moved slowly and it was only in May 1943 that they appointed an Irrigation Adviser and then, thanks to the very low priority that this country's food requirements obtain in the counsels of His Majesty's Government, deliveries of the plant and equipment necessary to launch an irrigation extension drive could not obtain the consent of H.M.G. till early this year. Even now, however, it appears that these deliveries, even if they have commenced early this year and continued till now, have not been on a scale commensurate with the country's requirements, as the area proposed to be brought under irrigation in 1944-45 is only about a million acres. Agricultural production is just as dependent on the monsoons as it was before the war.

MANURES

To turn now to manures. Early in 1943, the Government initiated a scheme to utilize town-waste and several municipalities in each province have now undertaken the manufacture of compost and about 20,000 tons were expected to be available in time to be used for the rabi sowings in 1944-45; grants have also been made to the provinces to enable them to undertake the manufacture of compost from vegetable wastes. Some 25,000 maunds of green manures seeds have also been distributed and 9½ lakh maunds of oil-cakes and 9,000 maunds of hovemeal were distributed to cultivators on a subsidised basis in 1943-44, while schemes for the distribution of 28.9 lakh maunds of oil cakes, 40,000 maunds of hove-meals and 28,000 maunds of green manures seeds to have been approved for the current year. Spread these meagre quantities of manures over the entire country and the gap between urgent need and supply becomes glaring. But this is not all. The Gregory Committee was of opinion that India's deficit in that 'all-important' foodgrain, rice, even by 50% could 'only be done by setting up a fertilizer industry in the country on a large scale' as the application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 16-20 lbs. of nitrogen per acre would result in an increased yield of 3 maunds of clean rice per acre. Imports in any considerable quantity have not been available and for an indigenous fertilizer industry the country has to wait till——?

NEGLECT OF LIVE-STOCK

Agriculture in India may be said to rest on the back of the bullock; 'no ox no cultivation' it is obvious with the increase in area and further intensification of agricultural production the demand for cattle would increase. And yet, as Dr. Burns says, "there is nothing to report under this head (the G.M.F.) on the livestock side." In consequence, the cattle situation is acute; cattle prices are abnormally high, having risen anything from 200 to 400 and although it is difficult to assess the precise degree of damage being done, it is not open to doubt that it is a handicap in the way of the country's food drive.

This brings us to a very distressing lacuna in our food policy. Protective foods have been entirely neglected; the per capita consumption of milk low enough already has fallen by 12% between 1935-40 and this country with 1/3 of the world's cattle population must, Sir Jogendra said, be content with the prospect of no increase in her milk supply. Vegetables could be expected to undo some of the harm; but after three years of the campaign the country has yet to content itself with promised 'schemes.' 130,000 lbs. of seed were imported for the army, not an ounce for the people. They should wait till the two centres in Baluchistan and Kashmir can produce enough seeds to go round. And this in a country where epidemics and famine have thoroughly devitalised the population.

PROGRESS AT SNAIL'S PACE

Government moved slowly and at the snail's pace. An increase in acreage and production of 6 per cent and 6 1/4 per cent only, with the Government of India's expenditure for the purpose of augmenting food-supply standing at the colossal figure of 54 crores—they have spent a larger sum on the construction of office accommodation,—most of it to be demolished immediately after the war! That is their record. Can it be wondered then that the results that have been achieved have been so small? Contrast with it the achievements in Britain which has added 45 per cent to its area under cultivation and 50 per cent to its cereal production. And it has not neglected live-stock development as has been done in India, and special emphasis has been laid on the production of milk and feeding stuff.

But failure to attain the targets fixed is not the only fault. Food production has not been stabilised at a high level. In Madras for instance, there has been a drop of over 3 per cent in the area under rice while the area under groundnuts has increased by 12.1 per cent, and Madras is a deficit province. Perhaps Government think that with the reduction in numbers achieved through the kindly intervention of famines and epidemics it is not necessary to persevere even with these half measures.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bombay Children's Act

Now that the case of "Crown versus Blitz" in relation to a breach by Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of "Blitz", of Section 27B of the Bombay Children's Act has ended in acquittal of the latter, both press and public interest is focussed on the very unfortunate wording of this Act. This invites urgent amendation by the Legal Department of the Government of Bombay.

Section 27B of the Bombay Children's Act prohibits the press from any publication calculated to lead to the identification of a child in any crime committed by or against the juvenile. The prohibition was, of course, incorporated into the section to safeguard the future interests of children involved (a) in crimes of commission and (b) in unnatural and obscene offences committed upon them.

Now the crime involved in the above case—namely, the beating and wounding of a child by its own father—cannot by any stretch of the imagination come within provisions of the same Section of the said Act; here was a blatant case where Children's Act was being misused by a guilty parent, later convicted and sentenced for his foul crime, to seek protection, not for his child, but only to save himself from the publicity he justly deserved and throttle a free press.

The defendant's advocate rightly contended in this case that the Magistrate should give a broad and liberal reading to the provisions of the Children's Act—in fact, to interpret Law more in its spirit than in its letter. Equally formidable was his contention that prohibiting a paper from publishing the name of the accused party in so important a case amounted to a violation of the privilege or publicity conceded to the press under Section 352 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which was a superior legislation as against the purely local and inferior provision of the Bombay Children's Act. The crux of the case was whether such publicity harmed the child; otherwise it would be tantamount to the Bombay Children's Act being abused by offenders seeking self-protection, as in the present case.

The confusion created by the vaguely-worded section of the Bombay Children's Act became patently evident in the court of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate who was forced to make a wholesome but artificial distinction between Law and Fact in order to acquit the Editor of "Blitz." The undersigned would, therefore, sincerely recommend the Government to consult Legal Authorities and amend the ill-worded section to this important and vital Bombay Children's Act.

SOLICITOR.

Bombay, January 25, 1945.

G. I. P. Suburban Service

The irregularity of the suburban service of the G.I.P. (Greatest Irregular Possible) Railway is already well known. Invariably in the morning hours, almost all up-trains come late, and in addition to stopping at stations, they also stop in between stations—God knows for what. The office-going people are put to great inconvenience. Whether there is accommodation in the compartment or not, they have got to get in the first train they come by in order to reach the office in time or at least late within reason. They cannot afford to wait for another train, which will come when, they do not know. The result is, every-up-train is packed to capacity, not even leaving breathing space.

Some beggars or vendors manage to creep in the middle. They are not satisfied with doing their business standing where they are; they want to move right from one end of the compartment to the other, giving the maximum inconvenience to the passengers, who are already undergoing the agony of standing on one leg, dashing against their fellow-passengers, breathing in the dirty air of their neighbours, etc., etc. In each station the vendors or the beggars change their compartments and new ones come in. There are also the boot-polishwallas, who try the patience of men.

The Railway authorities, instead of increasing the number of trains run at rush hours, and the number of bogies in each train, seem to do things quite the other way round.

At the Terminus, the passengers get out of their compartments more dead than alive—the fine freshness of the morning vanished, some with their shoes punctured or hats smashed, some with their suits torn, and some come out with their cropping in the most disorderly and awkward way. The ordeal is at last over for the day.

It is high time that the Authorities concerned move in the matter. If they cannot make any improvements for the present, they can at least see that the hardship and annoyance to which the passengers are subjected are minimised.

"K. R. G."

Retrocession Of Secunderabad

Your Hyderabad correspondent has sent a news regarding the retrocession of Secunderabad, which you published in your paper dated 13th January 1945 as under:—

"It is reliably understood that the question of retrocession of the Secunderabad Civil Area has been decided and that the official announcement is expected shortly.

"Arrangements to hand over the K. E. M. Hospital Secunderabad, and Hyderabad Medical Department-Wards are settled."

The British administered areas or Cantonment as it is called now comprises of more than 50 square miles. In the year 1850 A. D. i.e. during the reign of Nawab Nasir-ud-Dowlah the 4th Nizam of Hyderabad an area of 10 square miles was ceded to the East India Company for the establishment of a military station on the stipulation that they should merely use it for the stationing of British troops. In the year 1885 they constructed barracks and extended the area to 19 square miles in the initial stage. The ingenuity of the East India Company did not stop there but they established an administrative machinery of their own over a vast area of nearly sixty square miles and gave it the name of British administered areas. The then ministers of H. H. the Nizam never protested against this encroachments on their sovereign's rights simply to gain the favour of the East India Company. But now your correspondent has disclosed that the civil area of Secunderabad will be retroceded, which means that an area of 10 square miles is being returned to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. It is presumed that the British Government will have sway over an area of 50 square miles, i.e. Bolarum and Tilmulgherry. Anyhow, I say it is not a matter of jubilation to us when they keep intact an area of nearly 50 square miles. I suggest to the Government of H. E. H. to negotiate for the rendition of Tilmulgherry and Bolarum as well.

M. ABDUL QAWI.

Bombay Municipal Schools Committee

Under resolution No. 1008 dated 15th December, 1942, the Schools Committee decided to grant adjusted salary of the Trained Teachers Grade to all trained teachers and actually granted it to those entitled at that time. From 1st June 1944, 418 teachers from Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu schools have become entitled to the adjusted salary of the grade. The question came up before the Schools Committee on 11th October 1944, but its consideration was postponed and while the Schools Committee are trifling with this important matter, the teachers are suffering. The teachers who would have been drawing Rs. 76 p.m. from 1st June, 1944, are starving on Rs. 42 or Rs. 44 p.m. This indifferent and dilatory policy of the Schools Committee has so much exasperated the teachers concerned that at a meeting held on 24th December 1944 in the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, they decided to take some drastic and direct action if the adjusted salary was not sanctioned to them by the 12th January, 1945.

Just as the prisoners released on parole are required to obtain police permission for leaving their places of residence, the teachers are required to obtain permission from their respective Superintendents for leaving Bombay even though leave is duly sanctioned or the schools are closed on account of holidays. The failure to do so is punished by treating the whole period as leave without pay, though for such action, no authority exists in the Municipal Service Regulation.

The Trade Union policy of the Schools Committee is most reactionary. Terms and conditions of recognitions are so framed as have made the Unions—they are about half a dozen most ineffective and impotent. Outsiders are debarred from holding offices in the Unions and from voting at the meetings, temporary staff cannot become members of the permanent teachers unions, resolutions passed cannot be sent to the press or even to the Bombay Municipal Corporation unless permitted by the Secretary, individual cases cannot be represented, minimum membership for recognition has been fixed at 50 per cent and the recognition is liable to be withdrawn on failure to observe any of these terms and conditions. The resolutions submitted by these Unions are rarely placed before the Schools Committee and even if placed, are simply recorded without any consideration or are referred to a Sub-Committee to die an unnatural death Right to send deputations to the Schools Committee has been conceded but has never been allowed in practice.

The Municipal Teachers are suffering from various other disabilities and it is, therefore, no wonder that education in the Municipal schools is at the lowest ebb. The Urdu teachers have realised their present deplorable conditions and with a view to improving the same have closed their ranks and have amalgamated their rival unions, notwithstanding the serious efforts made by interested persons to keep them divided. The attempt to separate female Urdu teachers from this amalgamated union and organise them into a separate union has also failed. The disunity amongst the Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi teachers still continues for selfish purposes, though every one admits in private talks that all their sufferings are due to their disunity and existence of sectional unions

DISGUSTED.

Pt. Umar Ali Shah Dead

Muslim M. L. A. And Scholar Who Translated Gita into Telugu

MADRAS, Jan. 29: The death has occurred of Mr. Umar Aly Shah, M.L.A., (Central) at Narsapur. Mr. Umar Aly Shah represented north Madras-Muhammadan Constituency in the Central Legislative Assembly and was a Sanskrit Scholar and Telugu poet having translated the Bhagavad Gita into Telugu.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

GUNTUR, Jan. 28: A public meeting was held yesterday at Gandhi Park to condole the death of Pandit Umar Aly Shah, M.L.A. (Central).

Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana Pantulu who presided over the meeting and other speakers, both Hindus and Muslims, paid tributes to the services rendered by the late Umar Aly Shah to the country and to his valuable contributions to Telugu literature.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at his sudden death and conveying its sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

The local Muslim Organising Committee has donated Rs. 100 towards the cost of publishing the unpublished works of Pandit Umar Aly Shah —A. P.

PUNJAB DRAWS UP 100-CRORE PLAN

Premier Pleads For Double Vote To Soldiers

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

A five-year plan for post-war reconstruction and rural uplift in the Punjab at a cost of Rs. 100 crores has been finally decided upon by the Punjab Government. Of this Rs. 51 crores will be spent for irrigation which work will be taken up immediately and Rs. 12 crores on medical relief and Rs 10 crores on education. This was disclosed by the Development Minister at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Zamindara League at a village in Lahore District.

The Punjab Premier, Malik Khizar Hayat Khan in the course of his speech demanded that in view of the meritorious services rendered by the Punjabis in the present war the Punjabi soldiers should be allowed two votes, one to be exercised for a special soldiers' constituency to be created and the other in the ordinary way. The Punjabis should be given the privilege of a special colony in one of the islands reconquered from the Japanese.—United Press.

"V" Bomb Inventor In Moscow

MOSCOW, Jan. 27: Professor Hartmann, Hitler's foremost scientific adviser on electricity and dynamics, and inventor of "V" weapons, has reached here by air from Sweden.

He fled to Stockholm last Wednesday from Germany. Before leaving Sweden, he told the Swedish military scientists many things about Germany's "V" weapons.

He had been working on flying bombs and rocket shells since before the war and had recently been experimenting with the new long-distance "V 4" weapon which, it is asserted, is being designed to bomb America from Central Europe.

Professor Hardmann fled from Germany because he disagreed with Hitler. He informed the Fuehrer it was too late to stave off defeat with "V" weapons. Hitler refused to believe it and accused the scientist of "intellectual treachery to the Third Reich.'

Hitler gave orders that "V" weapons must be ready for last New Year's Day. This was impossible and Hartmann felt he was no longer safe in Germany.—Globe.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS IN U. S. HONOURED

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

The seven Indian scientists touring the United States arrived here to-day (Sunday) and were honoured at a reception at the Canadian Universities Club here.—Reuter.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

VELLORE, Jan. 28.

The Government of Madras have refused to return to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, the Congress House in Madras city which was taken over by the Government in 1942 following a notification declaring the Committee as an unlawful body.

Replying to a letter from Mr. V. M. Obeidullah, former President of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, the Government state that the properties cannot be returned to the Congress Committee or handed over to the trustees.—A. P.

* * *

Vera Brittain the British authoress is reported to have said: "When the history of these times is written I believe that the really revolutionary fact to stand out will be the philosophy of Gandhi and the contribution it has made to the life of the world."

Provided it isn't a true and authentic history compiled, under the Editorial Board of Messrs. Linlithgow, Maxwell, Tottenham and Rutherford.

* * *

Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, the American Congresswoman, thinks that "India has in Nehru a great, unselfish and pure-hearted leader not unlike our own George Washington."

This, it occurs to us, may perhaps be one of the reasons why history conscious Whitehall and its subordinate branches so cordially dislike and distrust Nehru.

* * *

Mr. Bijaya Chandra Das, a Communist, has, says a Cuttack report, "been served with an internment order...."

The Orissa authorities should be subjected to a strong protest against this absurd order.

* * *

Local news item "Mr. I. I. Chundrigar was unanimously re-elected the provincial head at an annual general election meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League."

And quite logically enough too; having, some weeks previously, been nominated unanimously against majority opposition.

* * *

According to a Cairo report, King Ibn Saud and King Farouk have had talks "in a spirit of great cordiality."

For the sake of the Middle East we earnestly hope that nobody has decided to feel perturbed by the cordiality of the talks.

* * *

A Stockholm message quotes a German paper the "Koelnischer Zeitung" as saying that the next eight days will decide the war for the Germans.

Some one from our innumerable "astrologers" should hurry up to foresee the immediate future as indicated by the German paper and communicate it to the Press.

* * *

Headline to an Indian Press Service news item dated Bombay: RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS TO BRING OUT ENGLISH EDITIONS

Then what will happen to the present Russian newspapers bringing out English Editions?

* * *

His companion slipped and came down with a thud. Looking gravely down at him, the pastor said: "Ah my friend, sinners stand on slippery places."

"Yes, I see they do, but I can't", was the indignant rejoinder of the fallen member of his flock.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

And if the worm does turn, what does it benefit him?

★ ★ ★

The less a hat looks like one the better a woman likes it.

★ ★ ★

Girls, remember that a husband worth having is worth taking care of.

★ ★ ★

It isn't necessarily a compliment to say a man is sound. Some men are all sound.

★ ★ ★

The world is charitable enough to forgive the man who writes poetry because he needs the money.

★ ★ ★

A man never will acquire a fortune unless he is proof against buying useless things because they are cheap.

Sir C. P.'s Fiat Against Mr. K. T. Bashyam

I was surprised, indeed shocked to read in yesterday's papers that Sir C. P. the Diwan of Travancore, has banned the entry of Mr. K. T. Bashyam, the great son of Mysore to Travancore. He was to preside over the State Congress Conference scheduled to be held at Palai from the 21st instant. The State Congress is a legal organisation which is not at present under ban. Why then this high-handedness? Mr. Bashyam himself is a well-known nationalist and was not going for illegal activities but for addressing a Conference of the people within the four corners of the law. Of course, he would have acquainted himself with the real situation in the State. But the reactionary Diwan cannot stomach it. How long could he keep the State in Purdah?

Since Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was installed as the Diwan in 1936 and perhaps never before, many great nationalist sons of British India and elsewhere have been disallowed to enter the State. Papers like the Calcutta "Herald", "People's War" and many others from British Malabar are banned in the State. The insult he thus showers upon nationalist India has greatly affected the fair name of Travancore. The young Maharaja should now at least see that the dangerous game his autocratic Diwan plays in the State is stopped for ever. Will the Maharaja keep up the tradition of his predecessors and the good name of the State?

It is indeed strange that an Indian who was once the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Home Ruler and Liberal is so much frightened as to ban the entry of nationalists like Mr. Bashyam and others. What does it show? It betrays himself and his administration which is rotten to the core. He can fool some people some time, but never all the people all the time. Has Sir C. Setalvad, who boosted the Diwan only a couple of weeks ago at Trivandrum, where he was a State guest, got to say anything on this un-Indian fiat of his ideal?

E. K. DANIEL.

Newspaper Proprietors Resent Compulsion

Demand From Government Increase In Supplementary Quota Of Newsprint

CALCUTTA. (By Mail)

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society held in Calcutta on the 25th instant, the Secretary, Mr. Asu De, submitted the annual report dealing with the subjects which occupied the Society's attention during the year. The situation with regard to the supply of newsprint to newspapers formed an important feature of the report, and the following are relevant extracts:—

The Newsprint question continued to occupy the Society's attention throughout the year. The quota of 45 per cent. (affecting papers which consumed 75 tons and over in 1941, which covered almost all members of the Society) of the basic period, July-December, 1942, had reduced newspapers to the smallest size since the War. The consumption of the basic period itself had been half that of 1941. The paper of four standard-size pages became the order of the day. The exceptions were few. The stock position of newsprint, however, showed improvement in late 1943. In this the import licences granted to individual newspapers was a major contributing factor. By the beginning of 1944, ground for serious anxiety no longer remained. As the result of the Society's representations, the Industries and Civil Supplies Department by a Notification dated the 16th February, 1944, sanctioned temporarily a one-seventh increase to enable newspapers to publish adequate reports of the Central Legislature then in session. This increase was later tentatively extended.

In March, at a Newsprint Advisory Committee Meeting in Calcutta, the Government expressed a desire to abolish the price-page schedule altogether. In this they were influenced by the difficulty in entertaining unmerous applications for the creation of additional size categories as well as their desire to see selling prices reduced through the process of competition. The allocation of quotas, the Government felt, would suffice for the purposes of control. Members of the Society expressed the view that it would be extremely difficult to check infringements of quota allotments if the schedule was to be abolished. The principal objection, however, to the abolition of the schedule was that the public demand for more copies of newspapers, heavy as it was, would become much more acute and newspapers had no means of meeting it under the existing severely restricted quotas.

By an amendment of the Newspaper Control Order on July 16, 1944, the Government abolished the price-page schedule, and also withdrew the one-third surcharge on advertisement rates which the previous order had provided for. The Society in a resolution at its meeting in Delhi on July 14 had taken up the stand that the price-page schedule should not be abandoned as long as the monthly quotas were to be retained at their existing level and urged upon Government to postpone action until such time as the quotas could be adequately increased. By another resolution, the Society called upon its members to retain their current prices and sizes as a voluntary measure in order to deal with the pressure on circulation which the proposed abolition of the price-size schedule was likely to produce and which was bound to be heavy if prices went down. With one or two exceptions, members had no difficulty in carrying out the Society's suggestion.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUOTA

The position, however, improved when Government came out with a new Order ten days after the abolition of the schedule raising the previous one-seventh increase in the quotas of newsprint to one-third with effect from August 1, 1944. The Society, thereupon, informed its members that the resolution calling upon them to adhere to their current prices was not to be regarded as binding after Government's announcement of a one-third increase in the quotas. Members, however, generally preferred to retain their current prices while giving better value to the reader for his money by increasing the number of pages.

The position at this stage would appear to have stabilized itself to the satisfaction of Government and newspapers alike. While vernacular papers in the country, generally, reduced their prices, and even a few published in the English language followed suit, the majority of members of the Society comprising as they did almost all the large newspapers utilized practically the whole of the supplementary quota to increase the number of pages. Certain papers selling previously at three annas reduced their prices to two annas but those already selling for two annas did not find it possible to make any reduction.

GRIEVANCE OF THE PUBLIC

On the side of the public, the general grievance was that copies of newspapers were not made available in sufficient numbers. Newspaper offices were faced with a tantalizing situation. Practically every newspaper laboured under the handicap of a circulation severely circumscribed by the restricted quotas. It was, therefore, with dismay that the Society learned that a fresh Government measure confronting members with the alternative of reducing prices or making further cuts in their circulations was under contemplation. The matter was broached at the Newsprint Advisory Committee Meeting held at Delhi on October 26. Members of the Society on that Committee strongly opposed any fixation of ceiling prices without an adequate increase in quotas. This was followed by numerous representations addressed to Government on behalf of newspaper interests strongly advising against any further interference with the position as it had then crystallized to the apparent satisfaction of all. Unfortunately these had no effect on the authorities. On December 19, the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies by a fresh Notification re-introduced with effect from January 1, 1945, a page and price schedule fixing ceiling prices for daily newspapers in accordance with the number of pages published. At the same time, the one-third supplementary increase in the quotas was stepped up to one-half. By a further amendment in the same Order, the total maximum space in a daily newspaper which could be used for advertising matter was brought down from 50 to 45 per cent.

AT EXPENSE OF CIRCULATION

The outstanding defect in the Order was that the extra allotment of newsprint was not related to the extra consumption involved in the increased number of pages prescribed for the different prices. On the contrary, the position resulting from the Notification was that the current selling prices could only be maintained at the expense of a heavy drop in circulation. This measure of compulsion exercised by the Department of Industries and Civil Supplies upon the newspapers came as a rude shock to them at the end of a year of close co-operation with the Government. Many appeals were made to Government to increase the supplementary quota from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent., which would have enabled newspapers to allow a substantial increase in the number of pages while maintaining the current selling price. Judging from the heavy demand for extra copies, this position seemed to have been willingly accepted by the reading public. The view was strongly held by many members of the Society that having regard to the enormous increase in the costs of production including wage levels and the likelihood of these conditions persisting for a considerable time even after the termination of the War, the economic selling price of large newspapers should remain at two annas. This price represented no more than a cent per cent. increase on the pre-War level.

The case of the Government was that newspapers were making huge profits and, therefore, could afford to reduce prices in the interest of the consumer. This took no account of the fact that whilst only a few papers could be said to be prosperous, the bulk of newspapers in the country, far from financially stable in the past, had just begun to make both ends meet. The E.P.T. took care of the profits that the few did make. It was, therefore, not to profiteer, which was impossible, but upon a long view that several members of the Society came to the conclusion that two annas was a fair price to charge.

NO MORE COMPULSION

The Department of Industries and Civil Supplies has made no secret of its desire to apply pressure on newspapers until prices are forced back to one anna. The measure just mentioned has effected slight reduction in prices in a few cases, but the vast majority of members have preferred to sacrifice circulation to the need for retaining an adequate selling price. The result at the moment is that if newspapers who retain their prices are to conform to the latest Notification, the total supply of newspapers in the country must undergo diminution by several thousands of copies. This imposes a privation upon the public which could hardly have been intended by the Government. The rift between the Government and newspaper interests on this issue is to be deplored, more particularly since the stock position of newsprint at the end of the year was highly satisfactory. The only apparent solution of the deadlock is an immediate increase of the supplementary quota to the extent of 75 per cent. of the basic ration and a resolve on the part of Government to make no further experiments in the exercise of compulsion against newspapers, whose co-operation they seek and get at every turn.

PALESTINE AS JEWISH STATE

Zionist Federation Of Great Britain Demands Speedy Resettlement

LONDON, Jan. 28

The annual conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland to-night, passed a resolution calling for the establishment of Palestine as a Jewish State or Commonwealth integrated into the new democratic order.

The hope was expressed that the Jewish State, when established, may find an appropriate place within the British Commonwealth. Describing the large scale Jewish immigration into Palestine as an "urgent necessity", the resolution demanded cancellation of the White Paper of 1939 and international assistance for speedy admission to Palestine of all Jews desiring to settle there.

The conference endorsed a policy of co-operation with the Arab people and expressed a hope that the Arabs would realise that Jewish resettlement in Palestine is a vital factor in its revival in the Middle East.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Kamaladevi's Plea For Equitable Adjustment Between Man And Woman

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 27.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya speaking on the problem of womanhood here today pleaded for a reconsideration of our social structure and an equitable adjustment between man and woman in their duties and responsibilities.

Whatever might be the country or the form of Government under which we were, no planning, she said, could neglect the social aspect. Mahatma Gandhi, she pointed out, had taken up in his Fifteen Points Programme the question of women which was of vital importance in weaving a harmonious society.

The problem of women, she said, was not an isolated one but formed an intergral part of the social structure. Many women in addition to their domestic duties took on to professional duties against their liking because of the economic value attached to their services in the life of families.—A. P.

WARTIME "OTTAWA CONFERENCE" PLEA

Most-Favoured Nation Clause Deplored By Empire Economic Union

LONDON, Jan. 29: The opinion that Britain should at once notify all countries concerned that she intends to terminate the most-favoured nation clause on the appropriate day in all trade agreements is expressed in a memorandum on post-war economic policy published by the Empire Economic Union.

The memorandum says that to eliminate from world politics those economic strains which may create a state of tension, thus ultimately causing another war, it is clear there should be no international obstruction to countries in the same geographic or political units, in the economic scheme devised for the United Kingdom must take account of the economic needs of all parts of the empire. No single unit of the empire, not even the United Kingdom, can hope to stand alone economically any more than it could militarily.

The United States must be an important factor in any economic policy the British wish to adopt.

The memorandum recommends the British Government to direct the Import Duties Advisory Committee concerning the principles on which it desires tariff to be constructed leaving the details to the committee. It suggests that a war-time "Ottawa Conference" might well be necessary if a wise economic policy is to be reached.

The memorandum was prepared by the Secretary of the Empire Economic Union, Sir Herbert Williams, and is mainly intended to stimulate discussion on the subject.—Reuter.

HOPKINS IN LONDON

Preparing Ground For Tripartite Talks

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is officially stated that Mr. Harry Hopkins, lease-lend Administrator and President Roosevelt's personal envoy, has been in London recently.

It is believed that Mr. Hopkins' visit to London was connected with preliminary arrangements for the forthcoming talks between Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

Reuter adds that the Paris radio announced earlier that Mr. Hopkins had arrived in Paris on Saturday "in connection with the imminent tripartite Conference".

Mr. Hopkins who was in London for nearly a week had a number of talks both with the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, the United States Ambassador in London, Mr. John Winant, and other ministers.

The discussions covered a wide area. Mr. Hopkins was also received in audience by the King.—Reuter.

Mrs. Sinha Dead

PATNA, Jan. 29.

Mrs. Sri Krishna Sinha, wife of the former Premier of Bihar died here last evening after a second stroke of paralysis.

In view of her serious illness the stay the orders against Mr. Sri Krishna under the Restriction and Retention Ordinance, which was placed against five leading Congressmen of the province yesterday.

Mr. Sri Krishna who was on tour at Darbhanga was able to reach here in time to be present at his wife's bedside when the death occurred. The funeral which took place last evening was attended by a large number of Congress men and other sympathisers.—A. P.

Lahore Cinema Weekly Copies Seized

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Punjab C. I. D. in conjunction with the local police raided a book binding shop to-day and seized 3,800 copies of "Chitra", a cinema pictorial weekly.

A case against the Editor and the Printer and Publisher of the magazine under the Defence of India Rules has been registered by the police for alleged contravention of the Paper Control Order. They are alleged to have used more paper than the quota allotted to them.—A. P.

Madras Governor's Daughter Weds.

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The marriage of Miss Alison Mary Hope, third daughter of H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, and the Hon. Lady Hope with Capt. Bruce Gardiner Merivale Austin, was solemnised this afternoon at San Thome Cathedral Mylapore, bu his lordship the Bishop of Mylapore.

Mitter To Be Baroda Dewan

BARODA, Jan. 29. Sir B. L. Mitter, at present Advocate-General, Government of India, has accepted the Dewanship of Baroda. He is likely to take charge in the beginning of March. Mr. S. V. Mukherjee, Food and Post-War Reconstruction Member, Government of Baroda, will retire from February 6.—United Press.

NEWSPAPER EXHIBITION

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The All-India Newspaper Exhibition, held as an adjunct to the third session of the All-Mysore State Journalists' Conference at Siddaganga, was declared open this evening by Mr. N. S. Venkoba Rao, Editor, "Deshabandhu".

NEXT EIGHT DAYS WILL DECIDE WAR

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.

The next eight days will decide the war, says the German newspaper, "Koelnischer Zeitung," quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the "Svenska Dagbladet."

"The time which we have left is very short. We have no Urals. No steppes to retire to until the enemy exhausts himself.

"Eight days will settle our fate. These eight days will decide if all those hundreds of thousands killed in foreign countries have fallen in vain or if our innumerable sufferings will be rewarded.

The sufferings which have brought us to the limit of our strength and endurance. God, will these five years of war have been suffered and battled through in vain. All our cards must now be placed in the gigantic battle for which the armies on both sides are now concentrating."—Reuter.

QUIT AS RULERS, STAY AS FRIENDS!

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29

In reply to a letter written by Dr. M. C. Davar, Secretary of the United Party of India, urging the withdrawal of the "Quit India" resolution, Mahatma Gandhi's Secretary states, "The resolution does not ask English people to quit India. It only says that they cannot stay in India as rulers. English people or, for the matter of that, any other people can surely stay in India as our brothers and friends."—A.P.

Mahatma's Reply To Harijan M. L. A.'s

MADRAS, Jan. 29

Mahatma Gandhi has replied to Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, Harijan member of the Madras Assembly and a former Mayor of Madras, stating in effect that he (Mahatma Gandhi) has no authority either to advise the Congress members of the Madras Assembly to accept office or to support the move of Harijan members of the Assembly to form a coalition ministry in Madras.

Mr. Pillai, in response to a resolution adopted at a Harijan Conference recently, wrote to Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to receive a deputation of Harijan M.L.A.'s in connection with their efforts to form a coalition ministry in the province. Mr. Pillai in his letter wanted that Mahatma Gandhi should direct the Congress members of the Provincial Legislature to resume office failing which he should advise them to support the efforts of the Harijan members to form a coalition ministry.

Replying to this letter Mahatma Gandhi says: "I can only repeat what I have said. I can't go further. I have no authority. I would, therefore, dissuade you from bringing a deputation. You should know too that my silence is continuing. Therefore I do all my work by writing which necessarily must be as little as possible."

In an earlier letter to Mr. Pillai, Mahatma Gandhi stated, "My opinion is that you should do what you think will best serve the depressed classes."—A.P.

Satyawati Devi Gives Notice To Delhi Chief Commissioner

LAHORE, Jan. 29

Shrimati Satyawati, a Congress leader of Delhi who at present is receiving medical treatment in the Gulab Devi Hospital, Lahore, has given notice to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, of her intention to defy the restrictions imposed on her.

In the course of a letter to the Chief Commissioner she says: "I have now definitely decided to go to Delhi and I hereby give you two weeks' notice in which to withdraw all restrictions imposed on me by you and the Punjab Government."

Copy of the letter has been sent to the Home Secretary, Punjab Government.—A.P.

KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL Chairman Appeals For Funds

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju in an appeal for funds for the Kamala Nehru Hospital which will complete its fourth year of existence on February 28, 1945, says:—

"As Chairman of the Hospital Committee, I confidently appeal to the residents of the city and district of Allahabad for help. There can be no fitting object for their generosity."—A.P.

Socialist Arrested

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29. Om Prakash, Congress Socialist leader who was recently released from jail, was arrested in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations.—United Press.

"Anti-Repression Day"

POONA, Jan. 29. The General Secretary of the All-India Students Congress announces that February 9 should be observed as "Anti-Repression Day."—United Press.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Following are today's quotations:—

SUGAR AND BREWERIES: Deccan (10) 39/4 (25) 99 India Sugar 34 Mysore Sugar 62 South India 16/8 Travancore 15/2.

PLANTINGS: Cochin Malabar 16/14 Chembra Peaks 10 Manalur 6/10 Nellithan 14/8 Pullangodes 3/1 Thirumbadi 4/12 Velkundam 21/4 Vellamlal 30 Vellitam 32 Woodlands 13.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Woi 467 Band Cordy 337 Balasubramania 98 Coimbatore Murugan 202 Do New 99 Janardhana 135 Kothari Tex 32/12 Lakshmi 160 Do New 80 Madura 70/12 Ranga Vilas 152 Sitaram Spg CD 491 Vansantha 315.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 117 Bruontons 13/4 Hindtrust 26 Ind St Roll 9/2 Mysore Paper 25/4 Mysoreglass Enamel 24 Mettur Chem 16/8 Do 6/13 Singaeni 22/4.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Calico moved either ways on full support, which was met with general liquidation and speculative selling.

Calico 1416, Ashok 635, Aryodaya Spinning 402/8/0 Arvind 1435 Ajit 386/4/0, Ambika 490, Jupiter 346, New Cotton 515, New Commercial 735, New National 400, Nutan 470, Bihari 292/8/0, Morris 155, Marsdan 194, Monogram 162/8/0, Ramkrishna 430, Rohit 377/8/0, Vikram 380, Vijay 485, Saraspur 613.

Following shares were given in delivery at week end:—Ambika 272, Calico 143, Jupiter 50, Marsdan 44, Monogram 17, Sarasper 35.

MORE U. S. DIVISIONS LAND ON LUZON

Iwo Jima Bombed Again: Jap Land Blockade Of China Lifted

LONDON, January 29.

Tokyo radio said today that two more American divisions have landed on Luzon bringing the American strength to seven divisions.

IWO JIMA BOMBED

WASHINGTON, January 29:—The War Department announces that Super-Fortresses from Saipan bombed Iwo Jima in daylight today. Details are yet unavailable. Reuter.

LAND BLOCKADE OF CHINA LIFTED

Vehicles Pour In Wanting Under Air Cover

WANTING, Jan. 28

The Jap blockade of China was broken at two o'clock this afternoon, when a convoy of supplies, led by Brigadier-General Pick, whose men built the Ledo Road, drove into the battle-scarred town of Wanting, writes N. Rajamani, A.P.I. War Correspondent.

To witness the historic event, at this little town just inside the Chinese border were present Mr. R. V. Soong, Chinese Prime Minister, and high-ranking Chinese Officers, General Clare Chennault and General Dan I. Sultan, Commanding General of the India Burma Theatre, whose troops cleared the way for the road. Vehicles poured into Wanting under an air umbrella.

It can now be explained that the earlier reports that the first convoy had gone to China over the Myitkyina-Tengcheng cut off route were unwarranted. What did go over the road were three vehicles but the convoy which was rigged up at Ledo numbering over 100 vehicles of all kinds loaded with supply entered the Chinese territory only to-day.

The convoy left Namkham early this morning in the cold misty grey of dawn. At Mongyu we left spur road and moved on to the old Burma Road. Wanting was wrested back from the Japs 10 days ago but Jap snipers and isolated pockets of resistance withdrawing southward along the road to Lashio found their escape blockade by Chinese and American forces.

The convoy is nearly half way through on its 1044-mile journey to Kunming. Beginning from Ledo in India it has so far covered 478 miles of the Ledo Road and now embarks upon its second lap of journey—a stretch of another 566 miles over the reconditioned and rebuilt Burma Road.

Americans Capture Rosario In Luzon

General MacArthur's Headquarters January 28:

Rosario on Luzon has been captured and American troops are pressing on beyond the town towards the important highway junction said today's communique.

The Japanese in this sector have been practically eliminated. Troops which captured Angeles, captured today the highway junction of Mexico four miles from San Fernando.

In occupying the Clark Field, the Americans seized a tremendous amount of Japanese equipment. On the south-eastern sector, the Americans are hammering Japanese entrenchments beyond San Manuel in bitter fighting. Aircraft blasted Japanese coastal defences at Corregidor and a naval base at Cavite.

Reuter's special correspondent at General MacArthur's advanced Headquarters in Luzon says: The smashing southward drive of General MacArthur is pushing the Japanese back into the last possible area where a determined stand could be made for the defence of Manila. Today patrols are south of Angeles and approaching San Fernando.

Six miles south-east of San Fernando is the next major obstacle in the path of their advance which would favour strong defence. This is Riodelagrande-Pampanga where the routes for an advance westward are confined by swamps within an approximately five miles wide neck and dry land.

The Japanese could conceivably retreat from this area for a little distance southward in a series of successive delaying positions utilising minor features of the terrain along the highway.

But there is a big "if"—if the Japanese do not choose Riodelagrande-Pampanga for the final Manila defence line, there will be nothing that the Japanese can do except for minor delaying actions to halt the lightning American drive into the northern outskirts of Manila itself.

Rosario on the extreme left flank of the Americans' perimeter on Luzon, is a strategically important town five miles inland from Lingayen Gulf on the main road inland to the Japanese mountain stronghold of Baguio.

A communique reported air attacks on Bataan, Japanese held aerodromes on Luzon and Formosa. American planes also started landslides in the Balete pass at the southern entrance to Cagayan valley.

Allied Progress In Burma

KANDY, Jan. 29

Following is full text of to-day's S.E.A.C. 'communique'.

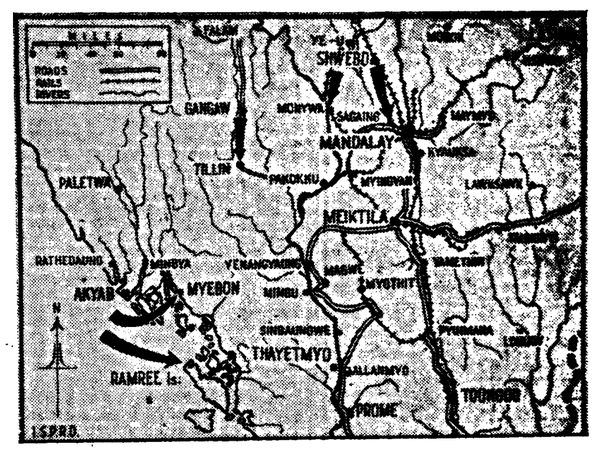
AIR: Eastern Air Command: In co-ordinated attacks with troops of 15 corps in Arakan more than 200 heavy and fighter bombers yesterday hit enemy positions and gun batteries near Kangaw and on the road east.

Ground observers reported excellency results when enemy machine-guns and mortar positions in the northern combat area were bombed.

West of the Irrawaddy, Japanese strong points were attacked and in the Mandalay sector foxholes and gun positions were bombed.

Day and night missions against communications wrecked four bridges on the Moulmein-Ye and Burma-Siam railways and caused destruction and damage to more than 60 river craft and 50 motor vehicles.

On Ramree island, the Japanese are entrenched on the south bank of the Yanbauk Chaung.—A.P.



W-Zone Ranji Final

BARODA'S DISASTROUS FIRST INNINGS

Recovery In Second Knock: Bombay's Lead Of 317 Runs

BARODA, Jan. 29.

At the close of play on the third day of the Bombay-Baroda Ranji Trophy West Zone final, Baroda had made 232 in their second innings for the loss of only two wickets.

Within an hour from the start Baroda were all out in their first innings for 151 runs, thus leaving Bombay with a first innings lead of 317 runs—a lead which, save a miracle clearly points to a victory for the visitors.

BARODA FOLLOWS ON

Baroda who needed 318 runs to avoid an innings defeat were forced to follow on with a deficit of 317 runs and made 232 for the loss of only two wickets.

SCORES:

BOMBAY (First Innings) 468

Baroda (First Innings): Raiji b Tarapore, 14; Nimbalkar c Mantri b Phadkar 37; Adhikari b Kore 21; Hazare (Sr.) l.b.w. Tarapore 3; Gul Mahomed c Mantri b Phadkar 8; Powar c Modi b Tarapore 0; Yakub Shaikh b Phadkar 2; Amir Elahi c Anwar Hussain b Kore 38; Hazare (Jr.) b Tarapore 5; Mirchandani c Ibrahim b Khot 23; Ahmed Patel not out 0. Extras 2. Total 151.

BOWLING: Phadkar 17/34/3; Khot 5/1/21/1; Palwankar 4/1/18/0; Anwar Hussain 3/0/12/0; Tarapore 18.1/5/55/4 and Kore 4/0/10/2.

Baroda had scored 232 in their second innings for the loss of only two wickets.

BARODA SECOND INNINGS

V. N. Raiji c Merchant b Tarapore 43; R. B. Nimbalkar b A. Hussain 96; Gulmahomed (batting) 62, Vijay Hazare (batting) 27. Extras 4. Total 232 for 2 wickets.

Phadkar 15/2/40/0; Khot 4/9/16/0; Palwankar 6/1/25/0; Tarapore 22/2/74/1; Kore 8/0/26/0; Merchant 7/0/0/0; Modi 1/0/1/0.

N. I. C. A. Wins North Zone Final

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The Northern India Cricket Association won the final of the North Zone Ranji Trophy championship by defeating the Southern Punjab by 362 runs.

Final scores: N.I.C.A. 449 and 298 for seven declared.

Southern Punjab 293 and 99.

THE SPORTSMAN'S SPORTS FOLIO

By J. C. Maitra

Calcutta celebrated the Golden Jubilee of Lt.-Col. C. K. Nayudu, the veteran Indian cricketer, in a profitting manner by arranging an Exhibition match to which some of the famous players of the country were invited. What is Bombay going to do about it? This province—and the local Gymkhanas in particular—owe him a good deal as his participation in the Quadrangular and other festival matches considerably enhanced their popularity whereby their coffers were substantially replenished for many a year. I cannot remember any other cricketer who has claimed such a tremendous hold on the Bombay public—and the followers of the game everywhere in India for the matter of that—for a period of 30 years.

Bombay has done very little for our celebrated sportsmen. Many have passed away from the stage—and the world too—without any appreciation or recognition. Our Baloos, Vithals, Kangas and Mistrys, Joshis and Ramjis, Wazirs and Nazirs and many others whose names are legion in the firmament of Indian cricket have gone out without a fitting tribute being paid at the end of their career. The memory of the dead heroes has not been perpetuated either. It is indeed a sad reflection on the sporting public of Bombay. This city has the reputation of being the most generous in the whole of India. So the blame does not really lie with them. It rests with those who rule the roost in the various sporting institutions. It was up to them to take the lead in these matters. However, it is not yet too late in several of these cases. The Pentangular Committee ought to make a move.

HOMAGE TO THE HERO

In the case of C. K. it does seem that some of our cricket rulers still remember him as it was evident from the invitation extended to him to lead the Services XI in the Red Cross Charity Match last year. There are still many many fans in Bombay who simply adore him, even though he is long past his best days in the cricket world. Therefore I hope the C.C.I. and the principal Gymkhanas would arrange a special match as early as they conveniently can at the Brabourne Stadium and felicitate the former idol of Indian cricket on the attainment of his brilliant half century mark. May he live to score a glorious century, producing fine disciples like Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Nayudu, J. N. Bhaya and others of All-India repute in the process.

Can anybody point out a single batsman in India, barring those like the late Ranjit Sinhji, Duleepsinhji and the Nawab of Pataudi, who had the benefit of coaching and playing frequently in England, who has treated the best of English bowlers with the greatest contempt as C. K. had done against the M.C.C. team led by Gilligan in the memorable year of 1926 when he scored a dazzling 155 in 100 minutes at the Azad Maidan? Eleven mighty sixers and thirteen magnificent fours illuminated his incomparable innings. For that performance alone he deserves to be enshrined in the memory of all. But, he has had many a glowing achievement in his eventful career to be proud of. He might have recorded many more were it not for our cricket politics which has done so much harm to the game in India. Less said about it now the better.

New York Yankees Sold To Syndicate

NEW YORK, Jan. 26: The New York "Journal American" today reported that New York Yankees have been sold to the Syndicate for two and a half million dollars. The Yankees won the American League Pennant 14 times and the world baseball competitions 10 times, including four consecutive years 1936 to 1940.—Reuter.

Late Mrs Ambabai Kulkarni

The death of Mrs. Ambabai Narayanrao Kulkarni occurred in Bombay at Sonawala Buildings, Tardeo, on Sunday afternoon, at the age of 60. When the late Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni resigned his post from the Customs Department in 1906 in order to spread the message of the co-operative Philanthropic Movement, Mrs. Ambabai stood courageously to assist her husband in carrying out his mission for which he laboured for 33 years till the time of his death.

Poona Football League

POONA, Jan. 29.

The B A C 'B' beat Poona Young Goans by thirteen goals to nil in the Poona Football League. On Saturday the Young Goans lost to B A A 'C' (Depot) by five goals to nil.

The I B G H beat the Sun Flower Club of Kirkee by six goals to nil on Sunday evening.—A. P.

SAN ANTONIO (Texas), Jan. 28.

Detroit Golfer, Sammy Byrd, won Texas Open Golf Championship with score of 268, one stroke ahead of tournament favourite Byron Nelson of Toledo.—Reuter.

On Italian Front

From Reuter's special correspondent at the Fifteenth Army Group Headquarters in Italy:

A spirited infantry attack by General Lucian Truscott's Fifth Army troops just south of Bologna was the highspot of another quiet day of the Italian front.

Attacking through deep snow and concentrated machinegun fire, they killed a large number of Germans and knocked out two machinegun posts.

Allied Hq. Mediterranean, Jan. 29.

Today's Allied "communique" states "Fifteenth Army Group: Despite severe weather conditions patrols were again active on the fronts of both the Fifth and the Eighth Armies.—Reuter.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY

Journal of the Gujarat Research Society, October, 1944, Bombay. In this issue, Dr. D. N. Majumdar brings out anthropometric and serological evidence in support of his theory regarding origin of the Bhils of Gujarat. For further evidence he is going to tour Dangs, West Khandesh areas and the work on the Bhils in the Panchmahals and Rajpipla is to be extended. The evidence is gaining strength in favour of non-dravidian origin of the Bhils. The second article contains the results of the field-work II in connection with the Linguistic Survey of the Border-lands of Gujarat. Dr. T. N. Dave who toured the border-lands of Gujarat has collected the various dialects and has come to important conclusions regarding the origin of Gujarati language. This Society by publishing important research articles on all branches of knowledge relating to Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch continues to render useful service to Greater Gujarat.

KATJU'S PLAN FOR CONGRESS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Autonomous Body To Be Registered As Limited Private Company Or Under Charitable Societies Act

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, ex-Minister of the U. P. in a statement outlines a constructive programme for the U. P. especially the villages.

He suggests that in each district a society be formed under the auspices of the District Congress Committee, but more or less autonomous in its day-to-day activities. Such a society would be called "Zila Khadi aur Gram Udyog Sangh" The society should be registered under the Charitable Societies Act. Congressmen and non-Congressmen interested in the constructive programme of the Congress should be invited to become members of the society. He suggests the society might even be registered as a Limited Private Company with shareholders as members.

"The objects of the society would be:

(1) To promote the growth and development of Khadi and other industries in the district.

(2) To promote the establishment of welfare centres;

(3) To assist village organisations, whenever necessary by grant or loans;

(4) To provide for training of village organisers, artisans, handicrafts men and workers in the technique of Khadi and other village industries.

(5) to make arrangements for provision of improved spinning and weaving implements and also tools for other village industries,

(6) To provide expert assistance and guidance to the village institutions and also

(7) Periodical inspection and audit of the accounts;

(8) To provide for and encourage the establishment of Basic education and medical relief centres throughout the district.

(9) To make suitable arrangements for the proper distribution, disposal by barter and marketing of Khadi and other industrial products of such village industries, and generally to do all such things as may be necessary for the better execution of the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress in the district.

The scheme is put forward as a basis for discussion.—A. P.

The power house and other important plant received direct hits when British naval and air-borne aircraft attacked the oil refinery at Pengkelen in Japanese held Sumatra on January 4.

EXPERIMENT IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT WORK

New Scheme Inaugurated At Virar

The village of Virar situated at a distance of about 38 miles from Bombay on the B. B. and C. I. Railway has the good fortune of being the first to be selected by the Concrete Association of India for an experiment in the village improvement work. The good work done by that Association on behalf of their Principals, the Cement Marketing Company of India Ltd., was inaugurated by Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, at a pleasant function which came off near Virar Station on Sunday evening. A party of about fifty visitors including representatives of the press left Bombay for Virar by a local train from Churchgate under Mr. T. S. R. Kinnersley, Chief Engineer of the Concrete Association of India, on Sunday afternoon to attend the function.

A close inspection of the work by the visitors brought home to them as to what could be done in a village by a carefully devised plan for and use of cement concrete.

Enquiries by the pressmen revealed that Virar was specially selected by the Association in view of the fact that while having easy means of access to Bombay it had all the aspects of a representative village. In addition it was an important market centre for fruit, fish, vegetables, flowers, etc.

NEW VILLAGE HOUSE

The sample village house constructed at a stone's throw from the Virar Station indicated as to what could be built in one form or another for a returning soldier. The house incorporated such features as roofing, plastering, flooring, 'jalli' work, latrine seats, soak pits, railing, sun shades, and ventilators—all in concrete.

Mr. Kinnersley, in the course of his remarks in connection with the village house, advised incorporation of asbestos cement roofing and tiling as far as possible because it was inexpensive, non-conducting and weather-resisting.

For the safe storage of grains a concrete silo is constructed from moulderings.

The arrangements for drinking water near the District Local Board well formed a useful amenity.

Mr. Kinnersley then dealt exhaustively with the village improvement work of the Association. He said that the work they were doing was meant to be of permanent use to the villagers in Virar, as well as an example for other villages.

Referring to crete-ways or tracks built in the village, he said that they formed one of the cheapest methods of providing rural roads, as there was practically no cost for maintenance for many years to come, and they were spaced, so that the ordinary bullock-cart might run easily on them in all weathers. The single concrete track of two feet by four or five inches introduced by them was, according to him one solution to opening up the country in the cheapest possible manner. These tracks suited all weathers for pedestrians, cyclists, motor-cyclists, and hand-carts and possibly the one-wheel bullock cart, which they had brought in as a novelty. This cart was not meant, in any way, to displace the ordinary bullock cart, but it would be a means of getting produce to and from places which were at present entirely inaccessible. These tracks cost, in peace-time, some three thousand rupees a mile, and had the additional advantage of being very narrow, and therefore economical for bridges over streams, nallas and so forth.

Concluding Mr. Collins said: "Clean and hygienic platforms made of cement-concrete had replaced worn floors and platforms which were difficult to keep clean. The verandah and the one room in the 'Dharamsala' had been concreted and thereby rendered sanitary and easily cleaned. The open drain was a small thing, but it went a long way to help village sanitation.

"A GREAT EXPERIMENT"

Inaugurating the village improvement scheme, Mr. Collins observed that he regarded the experiment of the Association as of great significance. The Bombay Plan, he said, included the village uplift, and from that point of view he believed that Mr. Kinnersley and his Association had already done some pioneering work. The Bombay Government's Post-War Development Plan attached primary importance to the villages. The Government had gone further since that plan was published, and now it intended to put the plan into action, in one taluka in each of the three divisions of the Province before the war concluded. Those talukas would be Satara in the South District, Khed in the Ratnagiri District and Bulsar in the Surat District, and three officers had been appointed to work out detailed plans.

Mr. Vartak welcomed the guests on behalf of the villagers of Virar.

Mr. Manek Engineer in thanking Mr. Collins and the guests for the trouble they had taken reviewed the activities of the Concrete Association of India.

MERCHANTS BAILED OUT

KARACHI, Jan. 27: Twenty wheat merchants arrested on a charge of profiteering and remanded to jail custody have been released on bail.

It is understood that instructions have been issued to the prosecution counsel not to oppose bail applications filed by merchants arrested on technical grounds.—A. P.

ENTRY OF INDIANS INTO SOUTH AFRICA

CAPETOWN, Jan. 26.—In the House of Assembly today Senator Clarkson, Minister of the Interior, replying to a question said that 66 Indians had entered the Union in 1943 to take up permanent residence and 98 during 1944. Indians had been permitted to enter the Union under the 1927 Round-Table Conference Agreement.—Reuter.

U. S. MAP OF AIR ROUTES TO CHANGE

Canada Accepts Two Freedoms Of Chicago Conference

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27: Canada's acceptance, announced by Mr. Clarence Howe, Canadian Reconstruction Minister, yesterday, of the "two freedoms" of the air may change the United States map of the proposed world air transport service to give such cities as Chicago and Detroit direct routes to Europe. The two freedoms produced by the Chicago Air Conference are, freedom to fly over intervening countries on air routes and the right to make "non-traffic landings"—land without picking up passengers.

Canada's adherence to the transit agreement eliminates bargaining on certain rights that may be sought such as a commercial air route to Alaska and a direct service from Chicago to Europe with the use of Canadian bases for fuelling. It also means Canadian planes will have the right to fly across and land in Alaska and the Aleutians on way to Japan and use Hawaii on route to South-West Pacific.—Reuter.

Britain's "Terms" For Congress

"Give Up Socialistic Outlook And Turn Bourgeois"

LONDON, Jan. 27.

"India should be on the watch for change of strategy in the imperial game. This time India's master will use extremely subtle weapons—economic weapons—to by-pass the Congress demand of complete independence," observed Dr. N. Gangulee well-known author and member of the Linlithgow Agricultural Commission, speaking at the "Independence Day" celebrations held in the Holborn Hall organised by the Swaraj House.

Dr. Gangulee added: "I knew for fact that for the last eight weeks pressure was being brought on Prince Mettermich of the Twentieth century—I mean Mr. Churchill—to release Pandit Nehru and other Congress leaders. But he has refused to budge an inch in the matter as Mr. Churchill knows full well that the Congress has become a mass organisation. He does not like Congress leaders to contact the masses as they did in 1937 and won the elections."

TERMS FOR CONGRESS

Dr. Gangulee also revealed that Whitehall was hatching a plan for coming to terms with the Congress if the national organisation was prepared to give up its socialistic outlook and turned to bourgeois politics. He earnestly urged young Indians to study the culture and history of their neighbouring countries—Afghanistan, China, Burma, Thailand and Ceylon as he firmly believed that a grand federation of Asiatic peoples was bound to emerge soon after the war.

A notable feature of the meeting were the categorical declarations by two Muslims, Mr. Usaball, a young Bengali who has recently arrived, and Mr. Mohiuddin, Barrister, that they were Indians first and Muslims afterwards. Mr. Usaball said: "We cannot have any truck with anybody who advocates vivisection of our motherland. Let the British power withdraw from India and we will settle our differences in no time."

The "Independence Pledge" was read out from "Young India" by Miss Maya, daughter of Dr. Bhattacharya, a prominent Indian physician. The National Anthem was sung and the meeting came to an end. Dr. Sasdhar Sinha, a scholar of repute, who is shortly returning to India to take up an important editorial position on the "Hindusthan Standard", Calcutta presided.—United Press.

JAYATILAKA'S SUCCESSOR

COLOMBO, Jan. 27.

It is officially announced that Sir Tikiri Banda Panabokke has been appointed Representative of the Government of Ceylon in India. He is expected to proceed to India next month. He succeeds Sir Baron Jayatilaka.—A. P.

BENARES, Jan. 27: The 18th Lama with 40 disciples paid a visit to Sarnath and left for Lumbwi and Kushinagar. Some pilgrims from Tibet, Darjeeling and Kalimpong are staying at Sarnath.—United Press.

WHEN NON-VIOLENCE IS COWARDICE!

Gandhiji Criticises Police Stopping Ashramites

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 28.

After the evening prayer on Independence Day Mahatma Gandhi addressed the workers of the institutions in Sevagram on the events of the day.

Referring to the averted clash between the trainees of the Shibir and the police that morning he said that it had already appeared in papers that he had no preference for a militant programme. After that it was not possible that he or his followers should offer civil resistance.

For him the constructive programme was more than civil resistance.

He held himself responsible for the actions of the members of the various institutions in Sevagram. They worked under his guidance. He had placed the constructive programme before the country years ago. It was the only proper way of attaining Swaraj through truth and non-violence. The independence of India meant freedom for the exploited humanity in the world.

He had said that he did not want a militant programme. But if any one interfered with the execution of constructive work he expected people to die rather than turn back. Such an occasion had arisen that morning. A "Safai" batch (cleaners) was marching mutely with pick-axes, shovels, broomsticks and baskets. These were not fighting implements Yet the police stopped them. They would let them proceed only if they broke up the line. In such circumstances their non-violence would be sheer cowardice if they yielded. They would not be true to the independence pledge repeated year after year.

WHEN CONSCIENCE IS GOD

Their hymn for the evening, continued Gandhiji, was accidentally apropriate. Its central theme was that true happiness lay only in the womb of unhappiness. For the audience it meant true happiness if Swaraj came only through unhappiness i.e. self-suffering. So they did the right thing in refusing to break the line and at the same time not breaking through the police cordon. The police had their fire arms. But they were rendered useless before the dignified and yet firm attitude of the volunteers. If the people had lost their temper, if they had tried to break through the police cordon the police would probably have resorted to firing. They were not to invite firing nor were they to avoid it. They could not flinch.

For them real authority was the dictates of their hearts which Mahatma Gandhi would call God or Truth. Hence for him true independence was convertible with God.

Tilak Maharaj, said Gandhiji, had given the 'mantra' 'Swaraj is our birth right. It was a simple 'mantra'. The way of realising the 'mantra' was truth and non-violence. He claimed that was possible for the millions if they practised the constructive programme.

In conclusion he warned them not to gloat over their success. If they did that their pride would prove their destruction. Humility was their touchstone.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S LIFE-SIZE STATUE FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, Jan. 28: For erecting a life-size statue of Mahatma Gandhi the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has approached the Municipal authorities for a suitable site. The statue, made of bronze, is now kept in the Association Hall. Its cost is Rs. 20,000. The merchants want that it should be installed near the Sind Secretariat.—A. P.

ORDER ON EX-PREMIER STAYED

PATNA, Jan. 28

A later Press 'communique' says that in view the serious illness of the wife of Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, ex-Premier of Bihar Government have decided not to execute the orders against him under the Restriction and Detention ordinance for the present.—A. P.

P. C. Ghosh At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27: Dr. Praffulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, was accorded a hearty reception on arrival this morning from Wardha after meeting Gandhiji. Asked about the health Dr. Ghosh said that he was now feeling slightly better.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN JAILED.

LARKANA, Jan. 27: Mr. Hundraj Dukhayal, a prominent Congressman, who was arrested yesterday was convicted to-day on a charge of participating in an unlawful assembly and sentenced to three months' S. I.—A. P.

Madras Sales Tax Act

Privy Council Dismisses Appeal

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

News has been received by the Madras Government that the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal preferred by the Government of India against the decision of the Federal Court of India which held that the Madras General Sales Tax Act, in so far as the levy of first sales was concerned was "intra-vires" the powers of the Provincial Legislature.

The High Court of Madras which originally heard the case held that the levy of the sales tax on first sales was 'ultra-vires' the Provincial Government. On appeal, the Federal Court reversed the Madras High Court's decision.

Against the Federal Court's decision, an appeal was preferred by the Government of India in the privy Council.

The Government of India took out the appeal on the ground that the Madras General Sales Tax Act was invalid in so far as it affected first sales, which the Central Government claimed was an Excise. They contended that Excise was exclusively within in the jurisdiction of Central Government and the Provincial Governments could not appropriate it for taxation purposes.

The Government of Madras denied that a tax on first sales was a duty of Excise within the meaning of entry No. 45 in the Federal List, and contended that under the scheme of distribution of taxing power in the Government of India Act, a tax on the sale of goods fell within a head of power absolutely distinct and different from a duty of Excise as contemplated in entry No. 45 of the Federal Legislative List and that the tax levied by the enactment, being a tax on the turnover of the business of a dealer was within the power of the Province and was not hit at by any entry in the Federal Legislative List.—A. P.

BRITAIN FAR TOO BUSY TO THINK ABOUT INDIA

Hari Singh Gour Says Unity Is Only Way Out

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, who recently returned from England, speaking at a Servants of India Society meeting made an appeal for unity, at the same time warning Hindus not to "go astray conciliating the Muslims." He emphasised that neither the communal problem nor the Princes nor the defence question was in the way of India's freedom: what was in the way of her freedom was the British Government. "It is for you now to become at least united", he said.

Sir Hari Singh stated that for six years his pen and his voice had been ceaselessly working for India's cause, but in vain. The only unanimous and identical reply he had received from prominent Englishmen was that they were too busy with the war to think of India. "They were so frank about it that they even confessed that after the war they would be far too busy to think of India. This was not a momentary thought; this was the reply given by some of the leaders who make history."

The United Press adds: Sir Hari Singh discussed the question of Pakistan and stressed the view that it was not merely an innocent effort to secure protection for the Muslim minority, but a beginning of a great movement of Pan-Islamic domination over the world. He asserted that the Hindus being a majority community their rights on the basis of majority ought to be conceded provided they give protection to the minorities.

The Hindus, he said, were politically more conscious than the Muslims and unless the latter recognised and conceded these rights of Hindus the Hindu-Muslim problem would never be solved. In any case, Sir Hari Singh declared that he would never subscribe to the two-nation theory and maintained the same view today which he held as a member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Giving his opinion on the August Resolution, he opined that like other jurists he also felt that the resolution was innocuous and was never brought into operation.

Asked if he would co-operate with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in his efforts at conciliation, Sir Hari Singh said that he was going to Allahabad via Delhi and would try first to meet Sir Tej and then decide as to what he could do in the matter.

"Mahatma Gandhi is an old friend of mine and I would certainly like to meet him, provided the travel difficulty is got over", said Sir Hari Singh when asked if he would go to Sevagram.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

It is learnt that the Major Mahajan considers the night shift workers' question more important than the bonus question and so if no satisfactory reply is received from the Millowners Association the whole question will be submitted to the Conciliation Board.

JAMNAGAR TO HAVE CEMENT FACTORY

New Venture To Cost Two Crores

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

It is reliably learnt that a new cement company is to be floated in Jamnagar State with an authorised capital of Rupees two crores and an issued capital of Rupees one crore, made up of 60 lakh ordinary shares and 40 lakh cumulative preference shares redeemable and carrying an interest of 5 per cent. Well-known industrialists like Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sheth Ramdeo Poddar and others are connected with the concern with Messrs. Mungneeram Bangur & Co. and Messrs. Hazarimal Somani as the principal promotors.

The Navanagar State is expected to subscribe to the tune of about 18 lakhs.

The necessary permission for the issue of shares in British India has already been obtained from the Government of India. It is learnt that this factory will be erected near Bedi Bunder and the State will spend about Rupees 50 lakhs to modernise the port in order to make it more spacious.

It is further gathered that negotiations are afoot for various other industries with other States by some prominent industrialists of Bombay, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

Sugar Mill Workers On Strike

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 28: Nearly 500 workers of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills have gone on strike after giving due notice to the Labour Officer. The Industrial Disputes Ordinance has been applied to the Sugar Mills area and an order under Sec. 144 Cr.P.C. has been promulgated.—United Press.

C.-in-C. In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27: H. E. Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., Commander-in-Chief in India arrived here this morning by air from Delhi on a tour of inspection of military units. Accompanied by the area-commander brigadier A. K. Garret, His Excellency completed the inspection of different units in Allahabad today.—A. P.

Bombay Plan "Leaves Congress Leaders Cold"

WARDHA, Jan. 28.

"The Bombay Plan left us cold." This is said to have been the remark passed by Dr. P. C. Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, referring to the reactions of the members of the Working Committee now in detention at the Ahmednagar Fort Detention Camp, while discussing the various plans for economic development of the country with special reference to the Bombay Plan and the Gandhian Plan with Principal S. N. Agrawal. It is understood that copies of the Gandhian Plan have been despatched to the Working Committee members.—United Press.

DELHI COLLECTS OVER Rs. 11 CRORES

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Delhi had collected over eleven crores of rupees in Defence Loans and National savings certificates, a record figure for any other province announced Mr. A. V. Askwith, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, speaking this evening at a War Loan tea party.

The Chief Commissioner added that Delhi should be proud of this achievement.—A. P.

Echo Of Alleged Examination Malpractices

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati).

Vasumati Chhotalal Parikh ... Plaintiff

vs.

The University of Bombay ..... Defendant

This was an ex parte application for interim injunction by the plaintiff restraining the defendant-University from obstructing her from exercising her rights and privileges as a Matriculation passed candidate.

The plaintiff had appeared for the Matriculation Examination of the defendant University in March, 1944, and had been declared to have passed it. She then joined the St. Xavier's College and was due to appear next month in the First Year Arts examination. On January 20, 1945, the Syndicate of the defendant University, as a result of an enquiry into certain malpractices at the said examination, declared the plaintiff among others as having failed at the said examination in supersession of its previous declaration of results, on the ground that an unauthorized increase had been made in the marks obtained by her in Gujrati by the Chairman of the Board of Moderators. This decision had been intimated to the plaintiff but she was given liberty to appear at the ensuing Matriculation examination. The plaintiff apprehended that if this decision was communicated to the college authorities, they would stop her from attending college. The plaintiff submitted that the action of the Syndicate was arbitrary, illegal and 'ultra vires.'

His lordship did not make the order for interim injunction till the hearing of the Notice of Motion, but granted leave for short service and expedited the hearing of the Notice of Motion to February 2.

Mr. J. C. Shah instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the plaintiff.

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NOTE:—Price refunded if unsuccessful. Letters of appreciation can be seen. Anybody proving them to be wrong will get a reward of Rs. 1,500.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE,
P.B. 61, (B.C.) LAHORE (INDIA).

HE WAS ALWAYS TIRED AND ILL

THREE COMPLAINTS GAVE HIM A MISERABLE TIME

Suffering from three complaints—disordered kidneys, sciatica and rheumatism—how could this man be anything else but always tired and ill? Yet he tells us in his letter, that in four weeks, Kruschen Salts brought about "a complete transformation." This is what he writes:—

"Up to a month or so ago, I had suffered continually from kidney disorder, sciatica, rheumatism, and generally felt off colour. I was constantly tired, and under medical supervision, I tried many remedies, but without effect until I gave Kruschen Salts a trial. In four weeks, Kruschen has brought about a complete transformation. I have a healthy appetite and once more feel that it is good to be alive."—S. V. N.

The kidneys are the filters of the human machine. If they become sluggish, impurities find their way into the bloodstream, and the seed of half a dozen common ailments is sown.

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Further Drop In Share Quotations

ABSENCE OF BUYING BUT SCATTERED COVERING

Bullion Market Easy

BOMBAY, January 29.

The President of the Bombay Stock Exchange warned members against doing any business beyond stipulated time and now it is decided to keep the session open on Saturdays.

The market opened weak and Tata Steel Dfd. shares over Rs. 53/- lower and Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1,775/- against previous close at Rs. 1,808/12. Peace prospects being not so near there appeared moderate covering but there was absence of replacement buying. There was more disposition to await further devlopments.

Bullion market ruled easy on further long liquidation cotton market was closed but feeling was quiet.

The Share Bazar is anxiously following war news and buyers being nervous quotations are seeking lower levels. The market is anticipating an early end of the European War, but the fact remains that from an over-bought state, the market is becoming oversold. There is an utter change in the general belief and when a fortnight ago every thing appeared rosy near the top, now after a drastic drop bearish feeling prevails. Tata Steel Defd. Shares opened at Rs. 2,115 and advanced to Rs. 2,132 but declined to Rs. 2,102. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 401 and after advancing to Rs. 403 declined to Rs. 399. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,777 and after improving to Rs. 1,785 quietened at Rs. 1,777. Kohinoor Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 590.

later on there was increased short covering which improved quotations Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2,115. Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 402 and Bombay Dyelngs were placed at Rs. 1,785 and tone was steady.

Closing quotations were as under :—

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance 480 Apollo 4-1/2 Bharat Spg. 64/4 Bom. Dyeing 1782/8 Central India 388 Century 890 Colaba 215 Dawn 1250 Edward 730 Elphistone 85 Finlay 301 Gokak 293 Hindustan 3500 Ind. Bleaching 170 India United 14-14-1/2 India United 3/1 Indore 722/8 Khatau 340 Kohinoor 593 Lakshmi 1340 Madhovji 19/6 Minerva 265 Model Nagpur 258/2 Madhusudan 470 Meyer 211/4 Morarji 710 Mysore 345 New Great 389 Phoenix 642/8 Podar 375 Sassoon Silk 92 Sassoon Cotton 28 Shrinivas 365 Sholapur 7650 Simplex 253 Swadeshi 536 Swan 313 Tata Mills 65/8 Vishnu 470 Western India 3580

INSURANCE

Bombay Life 875 Empire Life 1000 Vulcan 18/5 Oriental 6575 New India 81 All Ind. General pr. 2/8

HYDRO & ELEC. SECTION

Ahmedagad Electric 220 Andhra Valley 1805 Ajmere 15 Bombay Tram 152 Bombay Suburban 215 Broach 12/12 Karachi 236/4 Poona 300 Surat Old 217/8 Surat New 90 Tata Power 1875 Tata Hydro 208/8

BANK SECTION

Baroda Old 143 India 193 Central 82 Imperial Fully paid 2008/8 Imperial Partly paid 507/8 Reserve 132 National Savings FP 80 National Savings P P 40 United Commercial 68/8

PREFERENCE SHARES

7 p c Andhra Valley 1672 6 p c Bom. Steamer 350 7 p c Bombay Tram 73 7 p c Bradbury 542 7 p c Elphinstone 125/8 5 p c Central India 737/8 6-1/2 p c Jupiter 18/14 6-1/2 p c Surat 198 6 p c Tata 1st 237/8 7-1/2 p c Tata 2nd 161/4 7-1/2 p c Tata Power 1775 7 p c Tata Hydro 168/12 7 p c Vishnu 797

DEBENTURES

4 p c Andhra Valley 108 4 p c Tata Power 107 4 p c Tata Chemical 127/8 6 p c Marsland Price 121 4-1/2 p c Bombay Steam 103/8

INSURANCE

Industrial Prudent 46 Indian Mercantile 74/4 Jupiter 36/4 B. I. G. 23/- B. I. C. 6/6 Bradbury Ordinary 352/8 Burma Corporation 5/1 Dharamsi Chemi 55/8 Indian Copper 3 Indian Irons 38/12 Jaipur Bank 73 H. C. Bank 59/8 Habib Bank 80 Unior Bank 9/14 New Vica. Ord. 7/1 New Vica. Pref 9/2 New City 387/8 New Union 24 Steel Corp. 31/14 Raza Textile 74 Rampur Maize 46

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmad Prantij 763/12 Cent. Province 102 Dhond Baramati 119 Hoshiarpur 114 Mandrabhon 105 Mymensingh Bid 111 Mymensingh Gid ... 4 Sant Sangani 112 Sialkot Narowal 121 Sialkot New 53

MISC. SECTION.

Alembic 355 Alcock 452 Asso. Cement 228 Burma Old 542/8 Burma New 200 Belapur 218/8 B. B. Petrol 4-11-1/2 Bom Steamer 600 Investa Trust 127/- Premier Const. 211/8 Port Canning 112 Scindia 34/8 Shivrajpur 55/8 Tata Chemical 20 Tata Oil 71/8 Tata Ordinary 401/8 Tata Deferred 2117/8 Wimco 315/10

Gold & Silver

The local Cotton Market was fairly steady to-day. The market is somewhat oversold and is entitled to a natural reaction.

The Reserve Bank sold to-day 300 Bars Silver at Rs. 125/13 and 11,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 68/13.

Favourable war news is the outstanding factor at the moment and the market is fluctuating widely. Forward Silver moved to-day between Rs. 125 and Rs. 126 and later steadied at Rs. 125/8. Forward Gold also advanced to Rs. 69/4 from Rs. 68/8 and steadied at Rs. 69 with a moderate business passing.

Later on there was heavy long liquidation which depressed quotations Ready Silver Rs. 123/2. Forward Rs. 123. Ready Gold Rs. 67/4. Forward Rs. 67/2.

Bombay Produce

The produce market was fairly steady with a moderate business. Groundnuts Goa delivery were quoted at Rs. 14/10/6 and Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 15/8. Castorseeds ready were placed at Rs. 15/14 and Goa February-March quotation was Rs. 15/12. Linseed N. S. Rly. was quoted at Rs. 15/9. G. I. P. Stations stood at Rs. 15/10/6 and C. P. and U. P. were placed at Rs. 15/11/6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

3-1/2 p c C. P. Notes 99/8/6, 3 p c 1963-65 99/14/0, 3 p c 1966-68 98/0/0, 4 p c 1960-70 112/14/0. 4-1/2 p c 1955-60 117/4/0, 3-1/2 p c 1947-50 104/0, 2-3/4 p c 1948-52 Loan 99/8/0, 3 p c 1946 Def. 1st 102/6/6, 3 p c Def. 2nd 101/11/0, 3 p c 1951-54 Def. 3rd 100/15/0, 3 p c 1953-55 Def. 4th 100/4/0, 3 p c Victory 99/7/6.

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

4 p c B. P. T. 1974 113/12/0, 4 p c M. Deb. 1974 113/12/0, 5 p.c M. Deb. 1959 121/0/0, 6 p c M. Deb. 1954 130/0/0, 6 p c K. P. T. 1956 130/0/0.

TAX-FREE LOANS.

5 p c 1945-55 102/14/0, 4 p c 1953-55 123/0/, 5 p c Mysore 135/0/0.

BANKERS' CLEARING.

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 26th January 1945 were as under :—

Number of Cheques: 154880.

Amount of Cheques: 51,63,64,884-11-0.

3-1/2 P.C. PAPER.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

3-1/2 per cent Government Paper declined to Rs. 99/9.

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 445.
Apollo 4 4/16 4 4/1 4/0/6.
Bharat 64/8 64/4.
B. Dyeing 1775 95 80 88/12 62/8 77/8 71/4 88/12 81/4 90 80 85 82/8.
Central India (Ord) 391 87 91 84 89 88 90/8 88.
Central India (Pref) 737/8.
Century 880 77 90.
Colaba 213 14/8 12/8 15.
Edward 740 25 30.
Elphinstone (Ord) 85 87 85.
Elphinstone (Pref) 125 25/8.
Finlay 297 304 297 302 1.
Gokak 290 95 92 93/8 89 95 93 94/8 93.
India United (Defd) 3/0/6 3/1 3 3/0/9 3/0/6 3/1.
India United (Ordy) 14/12 15/2 15 15/3 14/12 14/14/6.
Indore 725 42/8 7/8 25 22/8.
Kohinoor 588 95 90 94 88 90 82 89 84 94 91 94 92 94 93.
Meyer 210 7/8 11/4 10 11/4.
Morarjee 700 710.
New City 392/8 87/8.
New Great 392 94 89 92 85 91 89.
Sassoon Cotton 22.
Simplex 247 52 50 51 47/8 52 51 53.
Swadeshi 530 39 34 38 31 36 34 39 36.
Swan 310 10 12 14 13.
Tata Mills 66 65 65/8.
Vishnu 470.

BANKS.

A. B. C. 34.
Baroda 142 43.
Central 83/8 80/8 81/8 80/8 82.
Imperial (Old) 2006/4.
India 193.
Reserve 132 33 32.
United Commercial 63/8 (Ex Right)

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 220.
Andhra Valley 1805.
Tram (Ord) 152 51/8 52..
Tram (Pref) 73 73/8 73.
Hydro (Ord) 208 7/8 9 8
Tata Power (Ord) 1875 77/8 75 80 75.

INSURANCE.

British India 22/8.
Empire 1000.
Jupiter 36/4.
New India 81 81/12 81.
Scindia 34/8 34/6 34/11 34/2 34/8.
Jam Wire 148.
Tata Steel (Defd) 2110 40 15 33/12 12/8 18/12 2095 2115 11/4 20 12/8 20 10 17/8 12/8 25 15 17/8.
Tata Steel (Ordy) 400/8 404 399/8 402 398 401/8 400/8 2/8 1/8.
Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 162 61 61/4 61 61/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 451/4 52/8.
A. Cement 231 28 32 30 31 24 27/8 26/8 29 28.
Belapur 219 21 17/8 19 18/8.
Burmah (Old) 540 45 40 42/8.
Burmah (New) 200.
B. B. Petrol 4/8/9 4/11/6.
Indian Bleaching 175 70.
Port Canning 111 12.
P. Construction (Ord 213 14 10 13/8 11 11/8.
Shivrajpur 54/4 56 64/4 55.
Tata Chemical 20/12 20.
Tata Oil 72 71/8.
Western India Match 316/4 15/10.
New Union Mill 24.
National Savings Bank (Fully Paid) 80/8.
National Savings Bank (Partly Paid) 40/4.
Vasant Insurance 28.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The local Cotton Market remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of late Seth Gopiram Hurmukhrai partner in the firm of Messrs. Hurmukhrai Gopiram March was nominally quoted at Rs. 454.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 409 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

	Hi.	L.	Close.
I.C.C. March	467	458/12	458/12
I.C.C. May	475	468/12	468/12
I.C.C. July	482	478	478/4
Karachi March	48/12/6	48/4/3	48/4/3

MONEY MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

LONDON : Banks buying 90 days/st. 1/6 1/4 1 and 2 months, 1/6 9/32 3 to 6 months.

B. C. RATES: T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16.

Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32.

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/8.

LDN/NEW YORK :,

Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4 D D Rs. 332 3/4.

Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2 D D Rs. 327.

LDN/MONTREAL :

Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs. 302 1/2.

Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4 D D Rs. 295 1/4.

Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Dull.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c. Bank of England Rate 2 p c.

Money :—Call, one and two months 1/4 p c, 3 to 5 months 1/2 p c, 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c, 12 months 1 1/4 p c

Tone:—Easy.

STOPLOSS ORDERS CAUGHT IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Heavy Liquidation Of New Crop Contracts

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Market was weak on continued favourable war news. There was persistent liquidation of new crop contracts and demand was poor. Finally some stop-losses were uncovered and the market closed easy.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points higher at 21.75 which was the highest level and later declined to 21.62 which was the lowest reached the close. The session closed at a uet decline of 2 to 17 points Spot Cotton price was reduced by 11 points at 21.97 c. per lb.

India Will Help War Effort Only Under National Govt.

Commander Young Urges Jail Delivery And Settlement With Congress Leaders

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28: Commander Edgar P. Young, Member of the India League National Executive told a meeting of the League at Manchester to-day that the only way to mobilise India for the war effort was the grant of self-Government.

"One of the main factors crippling Lord Louis Mountbatten and the Fourteenth Army in Burma is that they have to get their supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States", he said. "What difference it would make if, instead of having to wait for their war material from these distant sources, they could get it from India! It is the severest condemnation of British rule in India that she has been kept deliberately incapable of producing tanks, ships and other war material. This is a product of the imperialist system under which India has not been allowed to develop.

"Coupled with this is the equally disturbing situation that out of India's vast population we have found it impossible to mobilise other than a small fragment of it for war purposes."

It is because men like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders are lock up that India was without the sort of Government it needed. They should be allowed to form their own National Government with the understanding that India should be an independent country. Then the whole of the Indian people would rally to the cause for which the Allies are fighting and for which they could not be rallied today.

Mr. S. A. Dange of Bombay, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, declaring that in India they were strong enough to maintain their own independence said. "If the ballot in this country does not give us independence, then our hands will seize it."—Reuter.

YARN SHORTAGE AFFECTS BOMBAY WEAVERS

A few hundred Muslim weavers of Madanpura met the Provincial Controller of Textiles, at Lalbaug, recently to redress their grievances. Hundreds of handlooms have been closed down in Madanpura and as a result 7,000 weavers have been thrown out of employment due to the acute shortage of yarn Count No. 2 and other types since December last. Till January these weavers could manage to get the yarn Count No. 2 from the black market at exorbitant prices, but that too is now unobtainable. The shortage of yarn Count No. 2 is due to its export to foreign countries, contend the weavers.

Mr. N. Abbasi, the leader of the Madanpura delegation, saw the Provincial Controller of Textiles and explained the pitiable condition of these unemployed weavers and impressed upon him the necessity of adopting immediate measures to meet the situation. Mr. J. K. Thakore, Controller, heard the grievances sympathetically and promised to do every thing in his power to mitigate them.

3,000 HANDLOOMS FULLY ENGAGED

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

In consonance with measures taken by the Government of India the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Order and the Standard Cloth Scheme were introduced in the State, states the Administration Report of the Commerce and Industries Department for year 194142.

As usual the Industrial Laboratory rendered scientific help and advice to the public which can be classified under three heads, viz. Analytical, investigation and Researches, and Scientific help and advice. The Laboratory also manufactured and supplied 1,258 lbs. of Chloral Hydrate to the Government of India and five tons of cardboard to local button factories.

Nearly 3,000 handlooms were engaged in the production of cloth during the year under report and orders valued at about Rs. 8 lakhs were booked, of which half were executed.

Orders for other articles such as pick axes, shovels, mallets, sugar handles, etc., valued at more than one lakh of rupees were executed. The total sale from the Cottage Industries Sales Depot amounted to Rs. 1,92,881.

Due to poor season and greater consumption of cotton in the local mills 2,78,034 bales were pressed during the year.

Six Cotton Mills in the Dominions worked to their full capacity and executed large orders for the supply of cloth to the Government of India.

Sind League Leaders Fly To Bombay To Meet Jinnah

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

Mir Gulamali Khan Talpur, Minister for Law and Order, Sind, accompanied by Mr. Yusuf Haroon, Mayor of Karachi, left today by air for Bombay to meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah in connection with the Sind affairs.

The Working Committee of the Sind Provincial Muslim League met this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. G. M. Syed, Kazi Isa was present by special invitation.

It is stated that a favourable atmosphere prevailed at the meeting and membrs emphasised the necessity for unity in the rank and file of the Muslim League. Kazi Isa placed before the meeting the view point of the League High Command which was greatly appreciated. It was hoped that some suitable understanding between the Premier and Mr. G. M. Syed would be arrived at soon.—United Press.

Mass Production Of Robot Bombs In U. S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27: Robot bombs are now being turned out in the United States on a mass-production scale.

Automotive assembly-line methods are being employed by the Ford Motor Company. The bombs are being made from sheet steel that was used from motor car bodies.

They have been designed on the lines of a reconstructed German weapon that failed to explode and was captured.

An ingenious impulse jet engine is installed and automatically controlled carburettor. The highly streamlined fuselage contains the warhead, or explosive charge, fuel, automatic controls, and two spherical compressed air tanks to operate the controls.

The bomb is 27 feet long and has a span of 17 feet.

Heart of the device is a small, flat "grid assembly", resembling a miniature automobile radiator.—Globe.

"I AM PROUD TO SHARE NEHRU'S OUTLOOK"

Laski's Support For India's Freedom

LONDON, Jan. 28: The following are the important points in the speeches delivered at a meeting held here under the auspices of the India League on the "Independence Day":—

Mr. Harold Laski: "As long as I can remember my whole heart and mind have been with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on this issue of Indian freedom, and at a time when our own independence is at stake I naturally feel even more strongly that I am proud to share his outlook."

Mr. Edward Thompson: "Since Bengal's famine the whole world knows that India's poverty and misery are the problems which her present rulers have utterly failed to solve. India's own people must now be allowed to see if they can do any better than what the foreign rulers have done.

As long as India is not free my own freedom is constantly menaced."

Mrs. Hilla M. P. Mistry, wife of the Bombay Doctor, presided. She agreed with Lord Huntingdon that: "It remains a terrible paradox that while Great Britain is fighting for the liberation of countries in Europe, India is not free."

Miss Vidya Kanuga, a student from Bombay, emphasised the part played by women and youth of India in the liberation movement.

Mr. John Hynd, Labour M. P., confessed that the present Coalition was responsible for the tragedy of India. He hoped that after the General Election Britain would bring defeat to reactionaries in Britain—they are also in the Labour Party—and hasten complete freedom for India. "If Labour comes to power, as I am confident it will, Labour leaders will not dare ignore the latest Party Conference resolution on India."

Before the meeting there was a short play, "We Will Be Free" wherein the Indian students participated. The play was written by Smt. Jaykisho Hundoo from Lucknow. It effectively brought out the picture of poverty stricken, exploited India.

RELEASE LEADERS

The United Press adds: The following resolution was moved at the annual conference of the Indian Freedom Campaign in London held today:

"This conference of the Indian Freedom Campaign, representing those Socialist and anti-Fascist groups and individuals who stand firmly and unequivocally for the complete, unconditional and immediate transfer of power by Britain to the Indian people, wishes to record its full-hearted sympathy and solidarity with the Indian people in their struggle for independence specially since August, 1942, and affirms its confidence in their leaders, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and others, who have stood firm in their struggle against imperialism under the greatest difficulties and personal suffering.

The conference further resolves to leave no stone unturned to make the issue of India's freedom a foremost issue in the forthcoming political struggle in Britain and particularly to make it a test issue at the General Election."

Kashmir Ruler Visits Ratlam

(From A Correspondent)

RATLAM, (By Mail).

The Maharaja and Maharani of Kashmir with the Yuvaraja Saheb visited Ratlam recently. According to custom, His Highness of Ratlam performed a 'Nichhrawal' of Rs. 101/- each to Their Highnesses and the Yuvaraja of Kashmir at the station followed up by 'Nazar' of a sovereign each by the Chief Minister and the Military Secretary. It was a touching scene when Shrimati Bapulalji Sahiba, second Princess of Ratlam gave a very affectionate but obeisant welcome to Their Highnesses of Kashmir in the orthodox Indian style in her capacity as the future daughter-in-law of the Kashmir Royal family.

YOUR PRESENT AND YOUR FUTURE

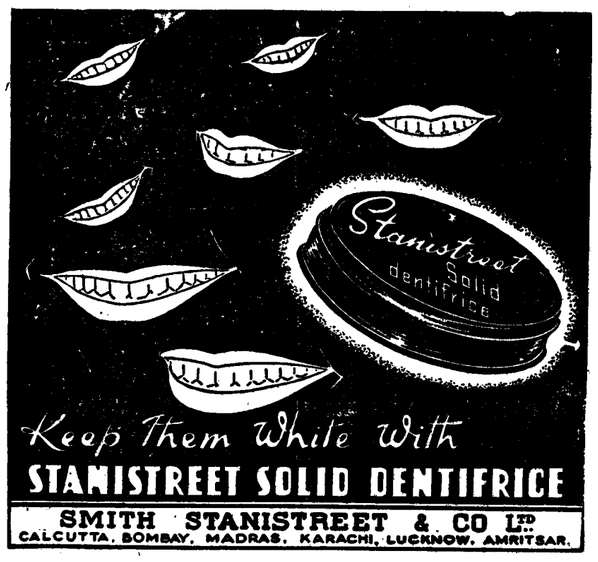
Service in the W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing offers the women of India a magnificent chance to prepare themselves to take an important part in shaping their country's future which is their future too. There is a growing desire amongst Indian women to progress and to take as active a part in national affairs as the women of other nations. In commerce and industry, India is progressing rapidly and this fact is giving women the chance they need. It is certain that many well-trained personnel (both men and women) will be needed for civil jobs when conditions return to normal. There is no doubt that a Naval Wing training and the experience gained while doing new and interesting jobs will equip many women with the essential qualifications necessary for a successful career in civil life.

Many women have joined already but more are still needed. This is a great opportunity for you to prove yourself worthy of the great traditions of India.

★ For full details, apply to any Recruiting Office, or to the nearest W.A.C.(I) Naval Wing Unit Commander, or to the Naval Officer in Charge at any port town.

JOIN THE W.A.C.(I) naval wing

AAA 36



The name tells you it's the BEST TYRE MADE

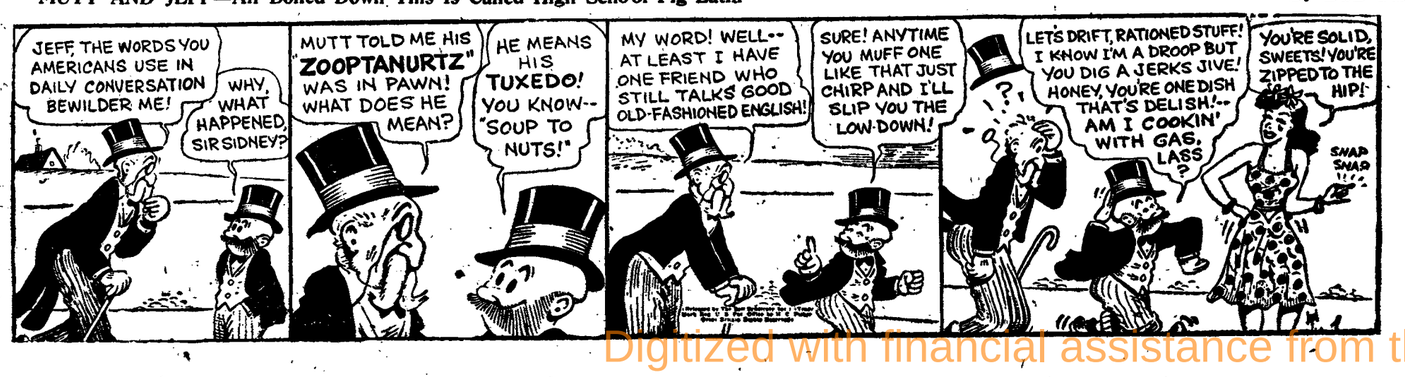
GOODYEAR

For 29 years, the world over, it has been true that "more people ride on Goodyear Tyres than on any other kind".

It stands to reason that the world's largest Rubber Company, with its vast Research facilities, its matchless skills and experience, is best able to make the best tyres now.....and tests are proving this a FACT.

When you get your next permit go to your RECOGNISED TYRE DEALER for the finest. Remember—It's got to be GOOD to be a GOODYEAR

MUTT AND JEFF—All Boiled Down This Is Called High School Pig Latin — By BUD FISHER


JEFF, THE WORDS YOU AMERICANS USE IN DAILY CONVERSATION BEWILDER ME!
WHY, WHAT HAPPENED, SIR SIDNEY?
MUTT TOLD ME HIS "ZOOPTANURTZ" WAS IN PAWN! WHAT DOES HE MEAN?
HE MEANS HIS TUXEDO! YOU KNOW--"SOUP TO NUTS!"
MY WORD! WELL--AT LEAST I HAVE ONE FRIEND WHO STILL TALKS GOOD OLD-FASHIONED ENGLISH!
SURE! ANYTIME YOU MUFF ONE LIKE THAT JUST CHIRP AND I'LL SLIP YOU THE LOW-DOWN!
LET'S DRIFT, RATIONED STUFF! I KNOW I'M A DROOP BUT YOU DIG A JERKS JIVE! HONEY, YOU'RE ONE DISH THAT'S DELISH!--AM I COOKIN' WITH GAS, LASS?
YOU'RE SOLID, SWEETS! YOU'RE ZIPPED TO THE HIP!
SNAP SNAP

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OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATION WANTED

Wanted Job for young boy speaking English Hindi. Apply Box No. 7159. "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Diabetes-Vitality Guaranteed Radical Treatment for Rajas and Rich people. Correspondence confidential. Doctor Audimoolam Drug-Trading Co. Tiruvarur (Madras). 7142

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Open your Credit Account by post and borrow upto Rs. 10,000/- against your signature without pledging any security. Write for particulars to Dept. CA. Citizen Credit Syndicate Ltd., Post Bag No. 1035, Bombay 1. 7111

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents on pay Rs. 90-7-160 with T. A. of Rs. 2½ for smoking pipes and stationery goods. Apply sharp "Hindustan Industries, Samberial (Punjab) 7161

Wanted Agents, Salesmen for Seaman Immersion Heater and Oriental Drawing Pencil. Send Rs. 10|8|- for samples of Heaters and Re. 1|- for pencil. Oriental Traders Syndicate. Gian Kutia, 22, Railway Road, Lahore. (1930)

Wanted Agents and Stockists of "Goutol" a marvellous remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, paralysis, Lumbago, Neuralgia etc. Terms moderate. Apply Mukheree Roy & Co., 6, Tilok Road, R. B. Avenue, Calcutta. 1755

Wanted Machinery merchants or commission agents to sell a big factory. Write with terms for further particulars to Box No. 7163 "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted—Chill or Mild Steel Rollers Size:—14' inches to 16' Diameter 64' inches to 93' in length. Ramjanki Bartan Factory Farrukhabad, U. P. 7004

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Diamond, Emerald, Pearl, Jewellery (secondhand) purchased at better price. Please write or see 4 to 7 Chunilal & Co., 17, Dhanjee Street, near Diamond Merchants' Association, Mumbadevi. Sunday closed. 7039

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale Brand new Electric Table Fans, Taps and dies at competitive rates. Apply Box No. 7158, "Bombay Chronicle."

Premier Lustre Bromide Paper and sensitive canvas 17x23. Book your order in advance. Premier Photopaper Works. 183 A. Girgaum Rd. Bombay. 7165

Best Leather Gloves 5/- Furlined 8/- Driving 7/- Boxing Set 12/- Quantities available chance for Govt. Contractors. Exporters Agents Wanted No. 7162. "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTIFICATION

WANTED—An ASSISTANT LADY DOCTOR for the Rasulkhanji Hospital for Women, Rajkot. Pay Rs. 150|- per month. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials to the Officer on Special Duty, Western India States, Rajkot, on or before the 15th February, 1945. (1925)

NOTICE

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPIN. & WEAV. CO. LTD.

THE NINETY THIRD INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100|- (Rs. one hundred) only, per share, for the year ending 1944, was declared by the Board of Directors, at their Meeting dated the 17th January, 1945. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the respective Share-holders whose names stand in the register on 17th January, 1945. The Share-holders are requested to present the Warrants duly receipted on or after the 1st of February, 1945.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMANNA BHOOMIAH & VENKATAKRISHNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Secunderabad,
Dt- 17th January, 1945. (7167)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from male non-Muslim candidates to fill a temporary post of Inspector in the Bengal Boilers Service. Pay—225-650. Initial pay according to age. Age—between 25 and 30. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 is 22nd February, 1945.
Anwar. 26-1-45. (1938)

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER GENERAL OF CIVIL SUPPLIES

NOTICE

Mr. A. M. WYNE is no longer employed as Assistant Controller General of Civil Supplies, Govt. of India. (1939)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

With reference to the Public Notice issued by the Examiner of Capital Issues dated 13th January 1945 the public are hereby informed that the Examiner of Capital Issues has extended the consent granted by him to the under mentioned company to issue of Capital to 13th March, 1945.
THE KATHIAWAR INDUSTRIES. LTD. 1933

G. I. P. RAILWAY

REVISION OF TIMINGS OF SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICES

With effect from 1st February, 1945, timings of some of the Suburban trains will be revised and therefore a new time table will come into force from that date. For revised timings please see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all Suburban stations on and from 1st February 1945. Copies of the new time table will be available from principal Suburban booking offices or Book stalls.

On account of relaying work between Kurla and Byculla Up locals may run late between these two stations. Additional time has been provided between Currey Road and Byculla in order to make up the time lost. (1931)

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Six Annas per share on the Ordinary shares of the Corporation ranking for dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1944, has been sanctioned by the Board. The Ordinary Share Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from 16th February to 28th February, 1945, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on and after the 5th March, 1945, to those Members or their Mandatees, whose names appear in the Registers on the 15th February, 1945.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents:
(1934)

NOTICE

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 69024 for 100 Shares, bearing distinctive Nos. 437525 to 437624 standing in the name of Abdulrahim Mahamad Seth is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from the date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certificate for the said 100 Shares.

LOCAL SECRETARY.
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort,
Bombay, 29-1-1945. 7164

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT. NOTICE

TENDERS for the right of skinning dead animals for the year commencing from 1st April, 1945, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 9-2-1945 not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.).

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. It should be endorsed "Tenders for the right of skinning dead animals."

Forms of Tender Specifications will be issued to any one on payment of Rupee One only by the undersigned from whom further particulars required, if any, can be obtained. Names of all contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

The tender deposit to be paid in this case is Rupees Five thousand only.

B. C. DASGUPTA,
Executive Health Officer
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 27-1-1945. 1935

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.

Applications are invited from candidates of all communities to fill the temporary post of Accounts Officer for the Bengal Civil Pioneer Force Head Quarter Depot at Dacca. The post will continue for the duration of the war and one year thereafter if necessary. It carries the rank of Captain. Pay—The post carries a pay of Rs. 500 in the scale of Rs. 500-25-600 with an outfit allowance of Rs. 400|-. Age—between 18 and 40 if not already in Government service or a Retired Officer. Qualifications—must possess an Honours degree and 5 years experience in Accounts work or must be a Registered Accountant or an Incorporated Accountant with at least 2 years experience in Accounts work; must be able to take charge of the Records and Accounts section of the Head quarter Depot. Full details may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Service Commission, Bengal, Darjeeling, personally or ON SENDING AN ADDRESSED ENVELOPE WITH A NINE PIES STAMP affixed. Letters must not be addressed to the Secretary by name. Last date for receipt of applications on prescribed form, together with a treasury receipt for Rs. 5, is 23rd February 1945. (1938).

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TOKERSEY DEVJI of Bombay Jain Inhabitant has contracted to sell the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client free from all incumbrances.

ALL persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, partition, maintenance, easement or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at 41-45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

Piece or parcel of leasehold land lying at the junction of the Musjid Siding Road and Bhandup Street in the Town and Island and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 522.3|9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 3186, Old Survey No. 217, New Survey No. 208, Cadastral Survey No. 140, Princes Dock Division and in the books of the Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4842 and 4843, Old Street Nos. 17-19 and New Street Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 49-51-53.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1945.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (1936)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HUSSEINBHOY ABDULLABHOY LALJEE, DAWOODBHAI HAJI NASSER, ISMAILBHAI ABDULKARIM PUNJOO, JAFFERBHAI HAJEEBHAI LALJEE, KASSAMBHAI ALLADINBHAI SOMJEE, ISMAILBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN ISMAIL, DR. MAHOMEDALLI LADHABHAI MISTRY, ALIMAHOMED MOLEDINA, RAMJANALIBHAI PEERMAHOMED EBRAHIM and GULAMHUSSEIN JAFFERBHAI, the present Trustees of the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashari Jamat, all of Bombay Khoja Muslim Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land or ground now redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Junction of the Masjid Bunder Road, Dontad Street and Jackeria Masjid Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1297 and 1297, New No. 7048, Old Survey No. 2600 and 2657, New Survey No. 2925 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1102 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward No. 1815 and Street Nos. 86 to 90, 199-201 and 130 to 149 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dontad Street, on or towards the West by Jackeria Masjid Street, on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Allana and on or towards the South by the Masjid Bunder Road and are now occupied by the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1945.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 1918

IN THE COURT OF FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE SHIKARPUR

Suit No. 101 of 1925

SETH KHEMCHAND ..... Plaintiff
V/S
CHAINRAI and others ..... Defendants.

To,
AILMAL THAKURDAS C/O Seth Naraindas. Atmaram Banker at Sholapur.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed an execution application against you for Rs. 10,000/- under O. 21. R. 49 and Notice under O. 21 R.22 cannot be served upon you in an ordinary course, you are hereby informed through this paper to appear in this court on 13th (thirteenth) February 1945 at 11 A.M. to show cause why execution should not issue.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this court this day 16-1-45.

ABDUL KARIM RAHAMATULLAH
Clerk of the Court Shikarpur. 1932

AUCTION SALES

BONAFIDE SALE

Of well made teak Drawing, Dining and Bedroom furniture in Jacobean designs glasswares, etc., on SUNDAY 4th February, 1945 at 11 A.M. (N.S.T.) at our rooms at 122, Apollo St., Fort.

Property of W. T. Aldous Esqr., Chief Traffic Manager B.B. & C. I. Rly.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS MOTISHAH CHAWL AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Seth Narsidas Jayakissondas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the open Chowk opp. Lot Nos. 2 and 3 premises the following properties:—

TODAY, Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 4 p.m. (N.S.T.)

Lot No. 3.—Pension and Tax (redeemed) land with dwelling house at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 174 sq. yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 18|26.

Lot No. 4.—Pension and Tax (redeemed) land with dwelling house at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 389 sq. yds., bearing Municipal Street No. 28|58.

Lot No. 5.—Pension and Tax (redeemed) land with dwelling house at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 145 sq. yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 60-62.

Lot No. 6.—Pension and Tax (redeemed) land with dwelling house at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 71 sq. yds. bearing Municipal Street No. 62A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE.
DIARY CALENDAR 1945
In order to popularise our Metro New Gold ornaments we have decided to give one Diary Calendar for year 1945 free. Write today for samples of ornaments and Diary Calendars.
NEW GOLD SUPPLY CO.,
Halka No. 22 (B.C.)
AMRITSAR (PB).

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At all stores & Chemists.
Depot 277 Visvas Bhuvan, Matunga

Never be complacent about a bite or a sting. Apply *Milton* freely and at once. *Milton* will stop the burning and stinging, and soon the swelling will go down. *Milton* acts by neutralizing the poison injected by the insect and, at the same time, destroys germs which might cause blood poisoning. The uses of *Milton* are many. For example, prickly heat is quickly relieved. For mouth infections *Milton* is particularly effective. Use *Milton* always, and keep alert against infection, and remember, when you're not using it, keep your *Milton* firmly corked.

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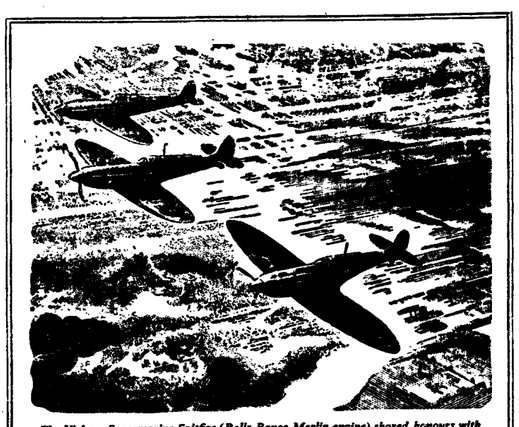

The Vickers-Supermarine Spitfire (Rolls-Royce Merlin engine) shared honours with the Hawker Hurricane in "clawing down" the enemy in the Battle of Britain. Later versions, armed with cannon, exceed 400 m.p.h. and can climb to air combat eight miles above the earth

FASTER - FASTER - FASTER

After five years of war British fighters are still masters of the air wherever they operate.

The supremacy of Royal Air Force Squadrons first in defence over Britain; then over the fringes of enemy territory; and to-day in all-out offensive in every theatre of war is a direct result of the foresight and continuous research of the British aircraft industry during a long period of years.

Success in the International Schneider Trophy contests, which Great Britain won outright in 1931 after three successive wins, pointed the way to development of the slim-lined fighters which won the sterner contest over the garden of England in 1940.

Demonstrating endurance with speed, a British entrant in 1934 beat all comers in the England-Australia race flying nearly half-way round the world in less than three days. Direct descendants of that twin-engined monoplane range hostile countries at will, their far superior speed providing defence against the best the enemy can put into the air.

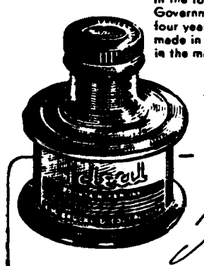
The war proceeds; research and development go on. The programme which British aircraft and engine designers set themselves years ago is unfolded day by day in official announcements.

An equally ambitious programme, pursued with similar determination, will provide for the needs of peace.

THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS - LONDON

A page FROM THE HISTORY

INK has played a decisive role in the evolution of culture and thought. Men could not communicate their foresight and experiences, ideas and imagination and spell and wonders of ages down through generations if humanity were not blessed with the invention of dyes and other matters for putting imageries in black and white. So inks have been needed throughout all the ages. But their methods of preparation and ingredients were imperfect in the eyes of science. Consequently with the development of science the western countries carried on a series of scientific investigations in the forties of the eighteenth century. In 1879, Prussian Government passed a law for the standardisation of ink. With four years enacting this law another great development was made in India. In 1883, P. M. BAGCHI & CO., introduced in the market an ink of superb quality.



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